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THE TIMES

SATURDAY JUNE 8 1985

23p

No 62,159

Portfolio

£24,000 to be won

Times Portfolio competition prizes total £24,000, the weekly prize of £20,000 plus £4,000 because no one won yesterday's daily prize. Portfolio list page 14, weekly prizes, information service, back page.

British ferry holed in collision

The British ferry Norland, lying badly, was taken in tow near Rotterdam yesterday after a 15-foot hole was gashed in her starboard side.

The ferry was on a regular run from Rotterdam to Hull. The ship, which was used in the Falklands operation, was holed near the entrance to the River Maas. She put out a mayday call after the incident.

Three tugs took the damaged ferry in tow and headed slowly back towards Rotterdam where she docked.

The 13,000-ton Norland had been in collision with a German ship, the Sabina.

The incident occurred at 6pm. The Norland should have been at Hull at about 3 am today.

The Norland radioed for helicopter assistance.

Juventus fans' rescuer named

A Liverpool football supporter who was seen on television pulling Juventus fans to safety in the Brussels stadium disaster was identified yesterday as John Welsh, aged 27, a barman.

Back from dead, page 9

Three convicted of £6m raid

Three men were convicted of involvement in a £6 million robbery in 1983. They will be sentenced on Monday after a trial believed to have cost £1 million.

Page 3

Mengele doubts

German letters and documents that led to the reported remains of Josef Mengele appear suspicious evidence to some.

Page 6

Paper criticized

A newspaper report that the Bradford football fire was started by a smoke bomb wasted police time, the public inquiry was told.

Page 3

Abbeystead writ

Solicitors acting for 29 people have issued a writ against the operators, designers and constructors of Abbeystead water plant in Lancashire where an explosion killed 16 people and injured 30.

Page 3

Nkomto setback

Mr Joshua Nkomto, the Zimbabwe opposition leader, failed in a last-ditch High Court case to have the country's general elections postponed.

Page 5

Gas sale

The Government has begun laying the groundwork for the sale of British Gas. The sale next year is expected to raise about £8 billion.

Page 11

Double chance

Henry Cecil and Steve Cauthen will become only the fourth post-war combination to win both Epsom classics in the same year if Oh So Sharp wins today's Oaks.

Page 24

The Times

We regret that technical difficulties on the presses reduced the supply of copies of yesterday's Times in some parts of the country.

Leader page 9
Letters: On higher education from Professor T M F Smith and Dr I Diamond; football violence from Mr M Rose and others.
Leading articles: Salt 2; The French left; Immigration.
Obituary, page 10
Mr Geoffrey Redgate, Oswell Blackstone.

Home News	2-4	Parliament	4
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★ ★ ★ ★ ★

BR chiefs tell unions pay £200,000 or be sued

By David Felton, Labour Correspondent

British Rail yesterday gave its two main unions seven days in which to agree to pay £200,000 compensation for losses caused by a one-day strike in support of striking miners or face being sued.

The railways thus became the first organization to seek damages under last year's Trade Union Act, which specifies that unions calling industrial action without first holding a ballot lose immunity from civil action.

British Rail's move, contained in a letter delivered by hand to the National Union of Railwaymen (NUR) and the Associated Society of Locomotive Engineers and Firemen (Aslef), is expected to be the forerunner of a similar claim against the NUR for losses resulting from a later one-day strike in Scotland last April.

The unions, reacting angrily, accused the board of being "deliberately provocative" so close to their annual conferences. Aslef delegates assembled next Tuesday and the NUR meets in Scotland at the end of the month.

Executives agreed privately last night that the demand for damages was timed to coincide with the conference season, with the hope of producing a definitive response.

There is some doubt whether the unions will meet the management's timetable. The Aslef conference will probably discuss the issue on Wednesday and the NUR executive will also plan its strategy next week, but both said last night that they would not co-operate with productivity moves while the threat of legal action remained.

A meeting of the two unions under the umbrella of the Rail Federation has been fixed for June 20 to agree a joint plan, but regulatory disruption of rail services appears unlikely because if the unions refuse to admit liability for damages a lengthy period of legal tussles would ensue.

The letter to the unions from

Mr Michael Baker, British Rail's chief solicitor and legal adviser, said that the net loss suffered by the one-day strike on January 17 in South Yorkshire and the East Midlands was £200,000, allowing for savings in costs. It also asked the unions for interest of about £10,000.

The two unions called the strike in protest at what they described as victimization of their members in the two areas who had been following union policy and refusing to operate coal trains. Staff at the Derby, Toton, Sheffield, Worktop and Doncaster depots were involved and their action disrupted services between England and Scotland.

British Rail said the losses had been calculated on shortfalls in revenue from newspaper and Post Office traffic, freight, and in passenger and catering income. The losses were those suffered directly in the area affected by the 24-hour strike, although the management said its total losses were higher.

The second dispute for which the NUR could be held responsible for damages was a 24-hour strike which paralysed services in Scotland on April 17. The union called it to protest at the rundown of the Springburn railway workshops in Glasgow.

Mr Jimmy Knapp, NUR general secretary, said last night: "It is regrettable that this course of action should be taken by the board at a time when the board themselves state that the industry would require stability in the aftermath of the mining dispute."

In its letter to the unions, British Rail said that if they did not admit liability by next Friday writs would be sought without further notice. Under the terms of the Trade Union Act the NUR could be liable for damages of up to £250,000 while the claim against Aslef would be restricted to £50,000. The court would decide how the damages should be apportioned.

Mr Jimmy Knapp, NUR general secretary, said last night: "It is regrettable that this course of action should be taken by the board at a time when the board themselves state that the industry would require stability in the aftermath of the mining dispute."

Soviet lorry rams British patrol

From Frank Johnson, Bonn

A British Army vehicle on authorized patrol in East Germany was chased through the countryside by a small Soviet Army lorry on Tuesday, rammed twice and its three-man crew detained at a checkpoint for several hours, it was learnt yesterday.

At one point the Russians threw bricks and at least one shovel at the British vehicle, confirming the belief of British sources in Berlin that Russian hooliganism played a part in the incident.

But coming 10 weeks after the shooting to death of the American Major Arthur Nicholson on the American equivalent

of one of these patrols, the affair could have resulted in a tragedy. It was therefore being taken seriously by British military authorities in Berlin.

A spokesman said: "A strong protest has been made to the Russians on the military network. There are several questions still to be answered about the incident."

The patrol, like that of Major Nicholson, was on a routine mission allowed under four-power agreements made just after the war under which the Russians are also allowed to enter West Germany.

The incident happened at Cottbus, about 60 miles south-east of Berlin at 7.30am British sources said. The patrol's Mercedes cross-country vehicle was parked in a country lane at least three times by a small restricted Warsaw Pact military area.

A jeep from a passing Russian convoy moved towards the British who moved off. The Russians chased them and rammed their vehicle twice "very hard". Then they threw bricks and the shovel.

Two tyres were ripped in the incident.

Hong Kong bank rescued

The Hong Kong Government bailed out one of the colony's banks yesterday in an effort to restore calm to the local financial community.

The decision to rescue Overseas Trust Bank, which failed on Thursday, as share prices on the Hong Kong market suffered

their sharpest fall for 3½ years. Sir John Bremridge, the colony's financial secretary, said the failure could involve hundreds of millions of Hong Kong dollars and the rescue could cost the Government HK\$2 billion (£205 million).

Details, page 11

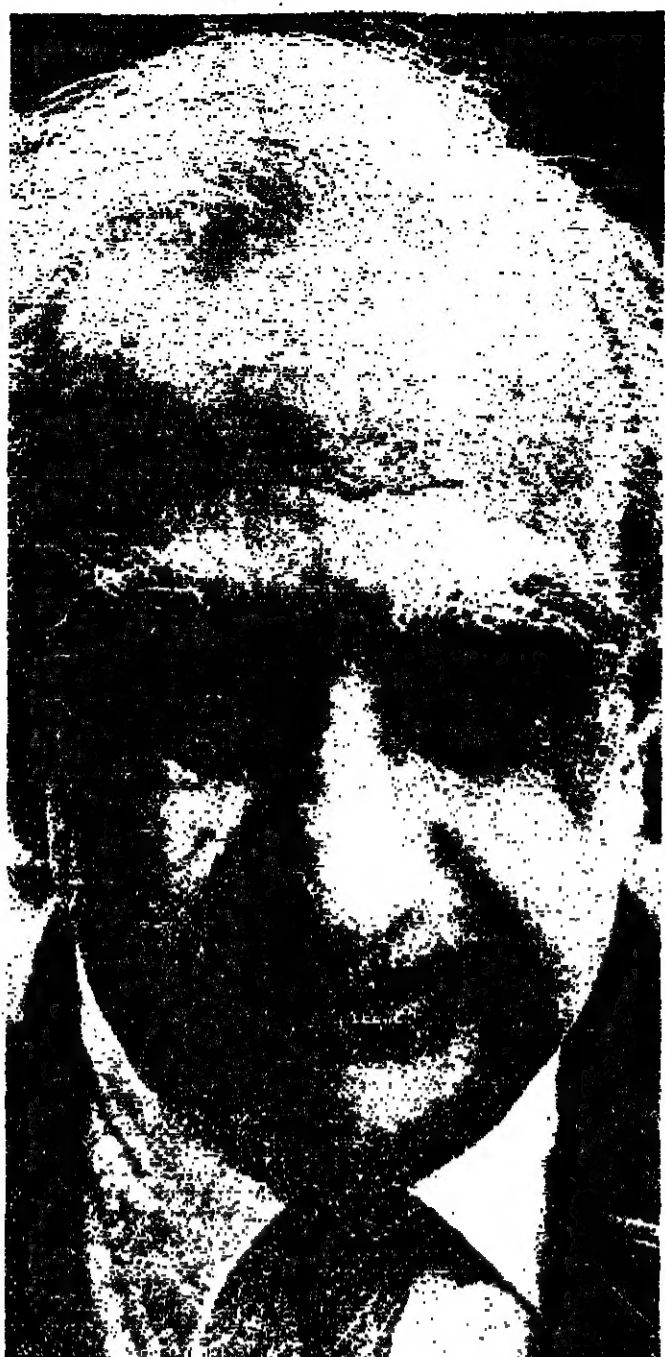
Why country folk stay home from church

By Clifford Longley, Religious Affairs Correspondent

The Church of England is in the same plight in the countryside as it is in inner city areas through falling numbers, the Archbishop of Canterbury, Dr Robert Runcie, stated in a report published yesterday. He described a report on the rural church's statistical demise as "devastating."

The attention of young people from parish life in the countryside is as serious as the alienation of the working class from the church in Victorian times, Dr Runcie continued.

The report, by Dr Leslie Francis, research officer of the



The father of America's hydrogen bomb, Dr Edward Teller, aged 77, who spoke last night at the Oxford Union.

He was due to face three Russians across the chamber floor, one of whom was Mr Georgy Arbatov, the head of the United States-Canada Studies Institute in Moscow. But at the last minute they withdrew. So there was a

Cortonwood colliery to close

By David Felton, Labour Correspondent

The National Coal Board yesterday announced plans to cut the workforce in the south Yorkshire coalfield by more than 20 per cent, including the shutdown of Cortonwood colliery, the threatened closure of which started the year-long miners' strike.

Two pits will close by the end of the year causing, together with other reorganizations in the coalfield, the loss of 2,800 jobs. The board, when announcing its plans to the three mining unions, said the closures would go through either review procedure or the new appeals process.

The other colliery which, like Cortonwood, is planned to shut by the end of the year, is Brookhouse, near Beighton, Sheffield. There will be a reorganization at Dinnington pit and cuts in manpower at Wath and Manners collieries.

Mr Jack Taylor, Yorkshire area president of the National Union of Mineworkers, said after receiving details of the closure plans: "We knew there was going to be some price for not succeeding in the dispute. We have got to defend this industry and we shall do that through the branches, area and national level of the union."

Yesterday's announcement was the last concerning the board's four Yorkshire areas, bringing to 10,000 the total job losses. Over the past three weeks the board has announced reductions in the Barnsley area of more than 3,000, 7,500 in Doncaster and 1,000 losses in north Yorkshire.

Mr Harold Taylor, the board's south Yorkshire director, repeated the case for the closure of Cortonwood: there is no inland market for its coal and it has lost £11 million in five years up to March last year.

Bulow jury out

The jury retired to consider its verdict after six weeks of evidence in the Providence, Rhode Island, retrial of Claus Von Bulow for the attempted murder of his wife.

Well man crushed by boulders

By Michael Horsnell

The operation to rescue Ramunas Girenas, aged 22, from a 50ft well on the Isle of Wight ended after four days when he was found crushed to death at 12.55pm yesterday.

Rescuers found his body upright on his extended ladder 6ft from the bottom of the shaft, a suggestion that he had probably tried a hopeless dash for safety to the top of the disused well in a garden at a private house in Ventnor.

He appeared to have been crushed by a boulder while attempting to climb after hearing the first rumble of the collapsing well. More than 90 tons of rubble had been recovered from the well by the time the rescue volunteers and firemen found him.

His brother, Mr Taurvydas Girenas, aged 28, said: "All I can do is thank everyone for their tremendous effort to save my brother. It's a very sad day for us."

Mr Girenas, a single man, had descended the well out of curiosity twice last Monday when helping a friend, Mr Reginald Morgan, the owner of the house, to lay new drains. His third descent proved fatal.

Despite warnings from Mr Morgan he again went down to explore the shaft and it was 44ft below the ground that he was certified dead by Dr John Findley, a Home Office medical officer working at Albany Prison on the island.

Mr Girenas, whose family is of Lithuanian origin, was found 91 hours after the rescue operation began and though a post mortem examination has yet to be held he is believed to have died immediately.

24 UN soldiers kidnapped in south Lebanon

From Richard Dowden, Beirut

Twenty-four Finnish soldiers from the UN peace-keeping force in South Lebanon were kidnapped yesterday and threatened with death by Israeli-backed militias.

In another incident, the Austrian ambassador to Lebanon and the director of the UN Works and Relief Agency, were forced at gunpoint to enter a Palestinian camp in Beirut to secure the release of Muslim militia prisoners. The two men were later released unharmed.

Diplomatic moves were under way last night to free the soldiers.

In the village of Qantar, six miles north of the Israeli border, five Finns from the UN Interim Force in Lebanon, were captured by the "South Lebanon Army" and another 19 were seized later at a checkpoint at Adaiseh, about four miles south-east of Qantar.

The men were kidnapped after 11 members of the SLA were captured in a pre-dawn raid by Shia Amal fighters. The SLA accused the Finns of assisting Amal.

"They said they wanted to kill them, every hour until all their men were returned," said Mr Timur Goksel, the UNIFIL spokesman, "but we don't have their men." UNIFIL troops had encircled both areas, and he had spoken to both groups of men and they were unharmed. "We have moved some reinforcements into the area" he added.

The Beirut incident began when Unwra lorries were preparing to enter Bourj el-Barajneh camp in south Beirut with food, water and medical supplies for the 2,000 Palestinian families who have been besieged there for nearly three weeks.

As they were about to enter, four women, one armed with a Kalashnikov and three with handguns, stopped the convoy, demanding that they did not enter until seven of their men had been released.

Mr Robert Gallagher, the Unwra director, and Dr Georg Znidaric, the Austrian ambassador, tried to negotiate, but said they had no mandate except to bring the supplies to the camp. Then a man in a brown uniform started shouting and fired his rifle. Amal fighters wrestled the weapon from him.

The convoy drew off, leaving Mr Gallagher and Dr Znidaric and they were forced to go into the camp. After half an hour two Amal political leaders arrived and tried to secure the safe passage of the two men back out of the camp.

Firing continued throughout the negotiations. Mr Ghassam Sibane, one of the Amal leaders, said it was not coming from Amal.

Mr Gallagher and Dr Znidaric later drove out unharmed.

Full-back confusion, page 4
Amal denial, back page

Opponents talk out Powell embryo Bill

By Julian Haviland, Political Editor

The last faint hope of resurrection for Mr Enoch Powell's Bill to prevent the use of a human embryo for research or experiment proved illusory in the Commons yesterday when its further progress was prevented by the determined hostility of an all-party minority.

Mr Powell, who in February won a clear majority by 238 votes to 66 for the second reading of his Bill - the Human Fertilisation and Embology (Protection) Bill - acknowledged afterwards that it was dead.

He was scathing about the unwillingness of the Bill's opponents to allow further debate.

"This is Wilberforce memorial day," he said. "There are to be no more anti-slavery Bills. No opportunity for private members to pass legislation against strong opposition. That is to be our fate."

Mr Powell said that the Government would be unable to pass its own legislation incorporating the recommendations of the Warnock committee that research on embryos should be permitted up to 14 days after fertilization in vitro.

The Bill wanted only time.

One of its friends, Mr Andrew Bowen, Conservative MP for Brighton, Kempston, had a motion at the top of the order paper which, if passed, would have allowed time enough - the whole week-end, if need be.

Mr Bowen's motion would have been passed if put to the vote. For that, too, however he needed time: at least 90 minutes of the five hours available before the adjournment at 2.30.

He was denied the chance to speak until 2.15, and by then his goose was well cooked.

The principle cook in a scratch but skilful team was Mr Dennis Skinner, Labour MP for Bolsover.

He had studied the standing orders and noticed that a motion for a by-election writ took precedence over other business, so he moved that the writ be issued for Brecon and Radnor. The motion was debatable. The debate took three hours.

When the Skinner motion was disposed of, a score of MPs rose to present petitions.

That took another hour, and the deed was done.

Parliament, page 4

Accident unit forced to shut

One of the South's busiest traffic accident hospitals was forced to close its emergency unit last night for the second night running because it was unable to find a single standby doctor to cover for staff shortages.

The Luton and Dunstable Hospital, Bedfordshire, located 200 yards from Junction 11 on the M1, shut its accident and emergency unit at midnight until this morning.

Casualties arriving at the hospital were faced with journeys of between 12 and 20 miles to reach hospitals in St Albans, Bedford and Milton Keynes.

Administrators may have to close the unit again from Monday evening because staff are still on holiday or on study leave.

Doctors are already working 12-hour shifts to cover.

A hospital spokesman said that it was the first time they had been forced to close the unit. "We were unable to find a locum doctor from the local agencies and we could not leave it to the nurses, so we shut the unit."

Normally, only one doctor is required to take charge of the unit. The Royal Berkshire Hospital at Reading was also unable to find one extra doctor because of sickness on Monday and Tuesday this week. Two doctors normally cover the accident unit in 12-hour shifts but one was left in charge for a 24-hour shift.

Last night Bedfordshire Ambulance Service said: "If an accident were to occur in our area of the M1 tonight we would take the casualties to either St Albans City or Milton Keynes hospitals."

"It would add between five and ten minutes to the journey but we have been told if it is a case of life or death we can still take them to Luton and Dunstable."

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Baseball's home base
Britons pitch in to the American game
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Nominate your game of the year
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Jumbo crossword
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Travelling light on your wallet
Budget France; fare deals; B and B in the US of A
Page 31

The man with two orchestras
Andre Previn takes London and LA under his baton
Page 38

MONDAY

Man of property
Peter Palumbo reflects on a towering disappointment

Spitting images
The golden age of caricature

"I CAN'T AFFORD TO BE ILL."

Criterion's Complete Recovery Plan

Illness and accidents can threaten your ability to earn a living. And cause distress - especially if you have a family to maintain.

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Our Complete Recovery Plan pays you an income from £450 to £900 a month if you're ill in hospital. Or from £180 to £380 a month at Home benefit if you're ill but don't have to go into hospital. It provides benefits for your family, too - including Maternity Benefit.

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Nuclear defence plan includes mobilizing fleets of little ships

By Peter Evans, Home Affairs Correspondent

Plans involving the mobilization of fleets of little ships to defend the ports, with squadrons including military and civil aircraft to make reconnaissance flights after a nuclear attack, are contained in a revised civil defence plan released yesterday.

The emergency guidance for local authorities, with other government documents, provide the most comprehensive response to the threat of nuclear attack yet provided. They bring together plans discussed before and details disclosed for the first time.

One of the documents, a draft consultation paper from the Department of Health and Social Security (DHSS) was said by the British Medical Association to have taken sensible account of the criticisms made by the association in 1983. It had said then that nuclear survival plans were a myth because such an attack would destroy the health service.

The DHSS document admits that at worst the number of casualties in parts of the country could be quite beyond the resources of health services. It proposes emergency medical centres, below hospital level, with some professional supervision. The centres would become much more important after a nuclear attack, although they would be available if casualties from a conventional attack overwhelmed hospitals.

The Government believes that a blitz directed at the main cities can probably be discounted in the first, conventional warfare, stage of any attack. It also believes it unlikely that any attack would open with a nuclear strike.

Neither is an invasion of Britain considered likely, although some sabotage troops might be landed.

The Government is considering methods of warning and protecting people against chemical weapons, the guidance document says.

The loss of life in a nuclear attack would be very high, but the documents say millions could be left alive, facing

immense immediate difficulties.

If cities, political centres and industry were attacked in addition to military targets, areas of intense radiation could persist for months in the immediate vicinity of explosions. Centres of badly damaged cities could be uninhabitable for a long time.

"No clear assumptions can be made about the survival or recovery of the country in the longer-term following a major nuclear attack." But the Government calls for civil defence effort to provide protection, precautions against radiation effects, and planning to restore essential supplies and services.

Arrangements for the devolution of central government to regions, each under a government minister as regional commissioner, have been reviewed and simplified.

A single level of regional government would cover two zones in each region, with the commissioner's headquarters in one. His deputy would be in the other so that he could take over if the main one was destroyed. The commissioner would have with him a senior judge.

Greater London and Northern Ireland would each have one zone. The Government says that small craft, including fishing vessels, would be required by the Royal Navy for the defence of ports and anchorages and air squadrons, to be established in each region, would be used for reconnaissance and communications after nuclear attack, with direct links to regional headquarters.

Civil aircraft could be included. "Selected police and fire officers receive training in air reconnaissance in peacetime."

Mr John Home Robertson, a Labour frontbench spokesman on agriculture, said the documents were "rubbish". It was malicious mischief, he said, to try to persuade people that agriculture or any other essential component of society would survive a nuclear attack.

Protect cattle with sheets, farmers told

By John Young, Agricultural Correspondent

The Ministry of Agriculture issued farmers yesterday with guidelines on how to deal with the aftermath of nuclear war. The booklet, *Civil Defence and the Farmer*, says:

"If you have not got substantial buildings to house your livestock, any shelter is better than none... Sheeting over them would provide further protection from fallout dust."

"Animals which could not be housed could be given some protection by using bales of hay or straw, which might be more readily available in winter..."

The prospect of a "nuclear winter", the aftermath of a nuclear war during which life might cease to exist on this planet, is comfortably ignored in this extraordinary booklet.

Little changed from an earlier pamphlet published as long ago as 1958, which has been out of print for many years, it sets out to advise farmers how to safeguard food supplies after the holocaust.

Clearly somewhat embarrassed, ministry officials claimed that the booklet had been published in response to many requests from farmers and farming organizations for advice.

The booklet is full of helpful hints. Milk unfit for human consumption could be fed to pigs or cattle, even if it were possibly contaminated, as the radiation would be unlikely to affect the age for conventional slaughter.

Consumers, assuming that there are any, should be all right so long as they remember to wash and peel potatoes and hard fruit such as apples and pears. Peas, protected by their pods, should be reasonably safe, but leafy vegetables and soft fruit such as strawberries would be difficult to decontaminate.

Civil Defence and the Farmer (Stationery Office, £1.50).

Communication workers reject merger

Plans for a powerful 360,000-strong union to face British Telecom and the Post Office were given a jolt yesterday when, in spite of an impassioned plea from Mr Bryan Stanley, general secretary, the National Communications Union conference at Blackpool rejected proposals for eventual amalgamation with the larger Union of Communication Workers (UCW).

A UCW conference recently approved plans drawn up by leaders of both unions, the largest in the Post Office and BT. A common union, with two autonomous groups based on present union membership, would have been set up this year.

Later it was intended, under full amalgamation, to reorganise membership with all Post Office workers in one group and those with BT in another. Some delegates yesterday felt



The British Everest expedition on its return to Heathrow Airport, London, yesterday after its unsuccessful attempt on the north-east ridge. Front row (left to right) are Jon Tinker, Mal Duff, the leader, Chris Watts and Bob Marton. Middle row: Terry Dailey, Andy Greig, Liz Duff, Tony Brindle, Andy Nisbet and Sandy Allan. Back row: Danny Lewis and Sarah Squibb (Photograph: John Manning).

Scargill backs left hardliners

By Rupert Morris

Mr Arthur Scargill, president of the National Union of Mineworkers, has stepped into the politics of the Communist Party of Great Britain with a statement of support for the pro-Soviet hardline faction at the *Morning Star*, the communist daily newspaper.

Mr Scargill's intervention reflects his own anger at the Communist Party leadership's public acceptance of the outcome of the miners' strike as a "defeat". Both Mr Scargill and the *Morning Star* have refused to accept it as such.

Yesterday's *Morning Star* carried a letter from Mr Moss Evans, general secretary of the Transport and General Workers' Union, conveying on behalf of his union executive "appreciation and thanks for the work of the *Morning Star* in defending the rights of the trade union and labour movement and working people in general".

Such sentiments have been expressed before in the *Morning Star* by left-wing union leaders, but their timing on this occasion makes clear the considerable misgivings on the left about the Communist Party going "soft".

It also gives considerable encouragement to the communist hardliners, who are increasingly hopeful that their support among shareholders both inside and outside the party will enable them to retain control of the *Morning Star*, a situation that the Eurocommunist find a constant embarrassment.

Mugger guilty of killing

John Livingstone, aged 23, of Park Walk, Chelsea, was convicted at the Central Criminal Court yesterday of the manslaughter of Lady Robertson, widow of the former chairman of the British Transport Commission, during a "snatch" mugging, three years ago.

He was remanded in custody to be sentenced next week. Lady Robertson of Oakridge, widow of General Lord Robertson, was on a visit to London from her home in Rodmaston, Gloucestershire, when she was attacked and robbed of £30.

Strike to affect 557 schools

By Lucy Hodges, Education correspondent

The National Union of Teachers, the biggest teachers' union, announced yesterday that an expected 9,000 of its members would be on strike next week, the thirteenth week of strike action.

This would affect 557 schools in 40 local authorities, a spokesman said, but it was not known which schools would be put on the list. Details of schools are expected next week.

Meanwhile Scottish teachers promised yesterday to fight on for an independent pay review on the second day of their annual conference in Inverness. They agreed to keep their tactics flexible, to continue to work to contract, to boycott new plans for the curriculum, and to take action against examination procedures, marking and documentation.

Amendments seeking to make industrial action more specific were defeated. The Educational Institute of Scotland agreed to organize an early ballot of secondary school teachers on boycotting examinations next year.

A planned boycott of this year's Scottish Certificate of Education examinations was called off, in spite of an original 87 per cent ballot in favour of it. Earlier there were sharp disagreements over tactics in the Scottish pay dispute, with Dunbartonshire representative, Mr Norman Macleod, arguing that strike action targeted at schools in the constituencies of government ministers was a form of blackmail. It also meant that many pupils in those schools had received only two days' teaching a week for months.

The NUT's affected areas are Birmingham, Solihull, Walsall, Hereford and Worcester, Redbridge, Waltham Forest, Barking, Barnet, Surrey, Kent, East Sussex, Hampshire, Inner London Education Authority, Powys, Cumbria, Northumberland, Berkshire, Essex, Bolton, Stockport, Bury, Manchester, Wirral, Oldham, Sefton, Doncaster, Sheffield, Rotherham, Barnsley, Kirkcaldy, Leeds, Bradford, Calderdale, North Yorkshire, Humberside, Northamptonshire, Leicestershire, Nottinghamshire, Derbyshire and Lincolnshire.

The general secretary of the 4,750 member association, Mr Peter Snape, said that head teachers were being squeezed between unions and management in the present industrial dispute.

University lecturers in arts and social science subjects are to meet Sir Keith Joseph next week to protest at the Green Paper on higher education.

Local radio faces anxious summer

By David Hewson, Arts Correspondent

Local radio faces a summer of uncertainty as it grapples with dismal financial returns, staff discontent, and the threat of wider competition.

The crisis beneath the surface of the 47 broadcasting commercial radio stations - the forty-eight, Gwent, still exists but is not broadcasting because of financial difficulties - was made public by trade unions this week.

They cited job losses at LBC, Capital Radio, and smaller stations as evidence of the need for a moratorium on all radio developments until the station's finances have been investigated.

But the plea will not deter the Home Office from announcing an experimental string of community radio stations in the near future, all of them running on a much less regulated basis than the present network and all potential rivals for radio advertising revenue.

Not will the difficulties of radio weigh heavily in the arguments heard by the Peacock Committee about the introduction of advertising on the BBC.

Commercial radio is a minnow in the vast advertising pond, accounting for only 2.5 per cent of all display revenue. Even that tiny share of the advertising market is in danger through lack of growth and the pulling power of other media.

The former Home Secretary, Lord Whitelaw, acknowledged the difficulties this week when he suggested that the Independent Broadcasting Authority and the BBC might lose their

control over the stations to a new regulatory authority.

But local radio's present crisis arises not from the threat of change, but from its dismal advertising revenue performance in the past year.

One company managing director said: "We are often criticised for taking steps to cut costs when many of us now appear to be just about breaking even. What people forget is that we have seen the figures for revenue and we know that we must take steps to avoid the consequences before we are into heavy losses."

LBC, the London station which is receiving most criticism from the unions for its plans to cut 33 jobs, has been caught from two directions.

It owns IRN, the national supplier of news to the commercial network, and receives 3.64 per cent of the provincial stations' revenue to pay for the service.

Falling revenues, which are expected to sink by 8 per cent in the first six months of this year compared with the corresponding period last year, have reduced LBC's income for IRN while production costs have been rising steadily.

Broadcasting unions say that commercial radio has shed a fifth of its workforce during the past year, now employing about 1,400 people with a further 80 jobs still threatened.

Pop charts 'hyped by four men'

The leading record companies have discovered a nationwide pop music chart "hype" operation, a High Court judge was told in London today.

Hyping the charts involves the buying of a record in such quantity as to boost its rating in the charts and increase the chances of it being played on radio and television.

Four men are being sued for allegedly manipulating the ratings by purchasing specific records at shops that supply weekly sales data.

The court action has been initiated by the market research company Gallup Poll, and the British Phonographic Industry (BPI), representing the main UK record companies. They are seeking damages and injunctions to stop the buying operation.

In their damages claim, Gallup and the BPI are alleging conspiracy to injure their business of compiling and publishing the charts.

Mr Justice Saville granted judgement yesterday against one of the men, Christopher Marshall, of Dunston, Penkridge, Staffordshire, in the absence of a defence. Mr Marshall was not in court.

The other men being sued are Henry Turd, of Old Harlow Road, Southgate, East, Crawley, West Sussex; Gordon Sutherland, of Cather Road, Shepherd Bush, west London; and Tony Allen, of St Mary's Court, Barwell, Leicestershire.

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Deported Tamil is found

By Pat Healy, Race Relations Correspondent

The Tamil deported to Sri Lanka after an "administrative blunder" has presented himself at the British High Commission in Colombo, after being told by friends that his case was being reviewed.

The appearance of Mr Kandiah Ravintheeran, aged 21, at the High Commission enabled relieved Home Office officials to report yesterday that he was alive and well.

They emphasized that he will not be brought back to Britain unless representations on his behalf from the United Kingdom Immigrants Advisory Service (UKIAS) result in a reversal of the decision that he is not entitled to stay in Britain.

An urgent investigation has been ordered by the Home Secretary into how Mr Ravintheeran was deported to Sri Lanka before the service had put its representations to the Home Office.

Mr Hattersley believed that given the power to influence their companies' policies, employees would use it wisely. Studies in different countries has shown substantial increases in productivity where worker participation was introduced.

Much greater improvements in performance could be expected from "increasing industrial enthusiasm" than from attempts to change industry solely through freeing markets or from demand management.

Mr Hattersley repeated his view that Labour could not remain rigidly committed to old-style Morrisonian nationalization but should examine workers' or consumers' co-operatives.

There should be an increasing number of socially-owned enterprises which belonged to workers or consumers, with the owners exercising the rights of ownership.

Mr Gould has put down Commons questions to Mr Timothy Raison, overseas development minister, and to Mr Norman Tebbit, Secretary of the British consortium seeking the contract for Balfour Beatty, has been waiting six months for a decision on its application for £15 million by way of aid under aid and trade provisions, and export credit guarantees to cover the rest of Britain's £60 million share.

A new dispute between Britain and Japan over the Bosphorus bridge contract is likely to erupt if Britain's Cleveland Bridge Company fails to win a significant share of the project, Mr Geoffrey Fatt, Minister of State for Industry, said yesterday during a visit to Japan (Our Industrial Correspondent writes from Tokyo).

While we are dithering over whether projects of this sort are proper subjects for aid, the Sri Lankans may say "thanks for your concern" and accept an offer from the French or the Japanese," Mr Gould added.

Japanese and French interests are involved in the project, and are seeking support from their own governments.

Mr Justice Warner ruled that there were no grounds for granting an order to Mr Frederick Borland, aged 52, of St Neots, Cambridgeshire.

He said that Mr Borland claimed he could not be dismissed by his branch although Sogat 82 rules allowed that. He felt he was entitled to go to the executive, the procedure under Natsopra rules before its amalgamation, a condition of which had been that no officer should, as a result, be in a worse position.

He said that Mr Borland claimed he could not be dismissed by his branch although Sogat 82 rules allowed that. He felt he was entitled to go to the executive, the procedure under Natsopra rules before its amalgamation, a condition of which had been that no officer should, as a result, be in a worse position.

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Hattersley call to widen rights of workers

By Julian Haviland, Political Editor

Extending workers' influence over their working lives was a practical necessity as well as an object of socialist principle, Mr Roy Hattersley, deputy leader of the Labour Party, said yesterday.

He said that giving workers rights in the management of their companies would improve Britain's industrial record, by giving employees a genuine stake in the concerns on which their livelihoods depended.

Mr Hattersley, who was speaking at Trinity College, Oxford, argued on grounds of industrial efficiency for the extension of employees' rights, and on grounds of democracy for the extension of public ownership.

"Democracy can have no frontiers; it needs to advance into our working lives," he said. But socialists could not "rigidly advocate any single form of industrial organization on ownership."

Conservatives had given profits a bad name, and they would be rehabilitated only when they appeared to be in everyone's interest, "first by giving people a share in distributed profits, second by giving everyone a say in how retained profits are invested."

There were hard pragmatic reasons for supporting an extension of industrial democracy.

Mr Hattersley believed that given the power to influence their companies' policies, employees would use it wisely. Studies in different countries has shown substantial increases in productivity where worker participation was introduced.

Much greater improvements in performance could be expected from "increasing industrial enthusiasm" than from attempts to change industry solely through freeing markets or from demand management.

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INCOME BONDS

Landlords upset at rent control delay

By Christopher Warman, Property Correspondent

The decision by the Government to delay legislation on ending private rent controls is a severe setback to those in the housing field who believe that the survival of the private rented sector is vital in helping solve the housing shortage and that legislation is needed to ensure the future of that sector.

The Small Landlords Association regarded the proposed ending of rent control as the last chance for the sector, which has shrunk severely in the past two decades. Earlier this century, the private rented sector provided homes for most of the population, but as owner occupation and local authority housing increased, it diminished.

Since 1938 the number of private rented homes has fallen from 6.2 million to fewer than two million (excluding housing association property). That represents less than 10 per cent of all housing compared with 25 per cent in 1965.

In spite of likely opposition, the Government had been moving towards acceptance of

PRIVATELY RENTED HOMES including housing associations

	Total '000s	Percentage
1974	3,205	18.3
1975	3,083	16.5
1976	2,984	14.8
1977	2,897	14.2
1978	2,818	13.7
1979	2,738	13.1
1980	2,657	12.7
1981	2,585	12.3
1982	2,532	11.9
1983	2,472	11.5
1984	2,416	11.1

Source: for Great Britain. Source: Department of the Environment.

plans to end rent controls on new lettings of private

Jury finds three guilty of part in £6m City raid on Security Express

Three men will be sentenced on Monday for their part in Britain's biggest cash robbery, the theft of £6 million from Security Express headquarters in the City on Easter Monday in 1983.

After retiring for 16 hours, a jury at the Central Criminal Court yesterday convicted Terence Perkins, aged 37, and John Knight, aged 50, of involvement in the raid, described as one of the crimes of the century.

They will be sentenced on Monday by Judge Richard Lowry, QC, when they will be joined in the dock by John Horsley, aged 43, who pleaded guilty to robbery at the start of the case last February.

The trial, which lasted 66 days, is estimated to have cost £1 million. Police investigations, including the expenses for a squad to spend a month in Spain, and other costs add another £1 million to the bill.

Of the £6 million, £4 million is still missing, believed to have been invested abroad. The assets in England of the guilty men, including their substantial homes have been frozen.

James Knight, aged 59, and William Hickson, aged 42, will also be sentenced on Monday. They were convicted of receiving some of the stolen cash. John and James Knight are former brothers-in-law of Barbara Windsor, the Carry On actress, whose former husband, Ronald Knight, is living in Spain.

The jury of seven men and five women was discharged from giving a robbery verdict in Hickson's case after convicting him of an alternative count of receiving.

Two other defendants were found not guilty of receiving money and discharged. They were Mrs Jacqueline Perkins, aged 36, of Oak Avenue, Enfield, and Mr Robert Young,

aged 47, a chartered accountant, of Gobions Way, Little Heath, Potters Bar, Hertfordshire.

As she left the dock Mrs Perkins kissed her husband Terence Perkins and whispered: "Good luck."

The judge directed that the jury should not be called to try another criminal case for 25 years because of their "ordeal".

Unusually he did not invite them to return to court on Monday to hear sentences passed. From the outset of the case the jurors have been given 24-hour protection by armed detectives.

Perkins, a property developer, John Knight, a garage owner, of High Trees, Gustard Wood, Wexhamstead, Hertfordshire, and Hickson, a market trader, of Chequer Street, Holborn, London, all pleaded not guilty to robbery and receiving charges.

James Knight, a restaurateur, of The Limes, Wood Lane, Stanmore, Middlesex, denied receiving.

During the trial Miss Windsor gave evidence for the defence.

The spectacular robbery was staged by 15 men and was carried out with daring, cunning and military-style precision, the court was told.

The gang, carrying pistols and sawn-off shotguns, struck when one guard was on duty at Security Express. When other guards arrived they were all trussed up, blindfolded and gagged. One was threatened with being soaked with petrol and turned into a "human torch" to force him to give information about the vault.

The gang were inside the offices of Security Express for five hours before driving away with £6 million.

The court was told that the convicted men spent freely, spent lavishly and "stashed" hundreds of thousands of

pounds in bank and building society accounts.

They were eventually "be-trayed" to Scotland Yard by a "supergrass", Allen Opola, whose home in north London had been used as a counting house. He has been paroled from a sentence of three years and three months, imposed for receiving stolen cash. He was the prosecution's chief witness in the trial and is now said to be living in fear at a secret address after threats to his life.

The robbery involved months of planning and £100,000 "expenses", but the gang almost called it off at the eleventh hour.

Criminal experts met week-after-week at an east London public house, The Fox, and at a scrap metal yard nearby.

Unsuspecting customers wandering into The Fox were thrown out by Clifford Saxe, the tough landlord, who now lives in Spain.

But shortly before the raid drug squad detectives from outside London burst into the scrapyard in Ridley Road, Dalston, run by James Knight. They searched but found no drugs.

An emergency meeting was convened and the gang decided to "carry on regardless".

Steel shuttered doors, every conceivable alarm and surveillance device and closed circuit television gave Security Express an air of impenetrability. But they knew of an Achilles heel: staff had orders never to resist if lives were threatened.

After the raid 150 Central robbery squad detectives hunted the culprits. Finally a tip-off led to Allen Opola, who described how his Southgate house had been the "banking headquarters".

After the count he gave everyone their share in a suitcase. John Knight walked off with £400,000.



Viktoria Mullova, the Soviet violinist who is to play at the Barbican tonight, rehearsing yesterday with the 1723 Stradivarius bought for her for £286,000 at Sotheby's, London, in April (Photograph: Graeme Cookson).

Report on timber houses is attacked

By Christopher Warman
Property Correspondent

The conclusions of a government report on timber-frame housing which claims that it contains "potentially disastrous" flaws were challenged yesterday by the Timber and Brick Homes Information Council, which represents the timber-frame sector of building.

The council said that newspaper reports of the conclusions gave a "totally false impression" of the overall performance and durability of timber-frame housing by isolating one sentence from an interim report.

The report by the Government's Building Research Establishment for the Department of the Environment records "several significant faults" to which it alerts the industry. "Faults are defined as departures from good practice and do not necessarily lead to failures in service; however, all faults have the potential."

Most of the faults identified by the establishment relate to strength and stability, weather-tightness, fire and durability.

They include inadequate clearance for shrinkage in frames, ineffective measures to prevent passage of fire through separating walls and within cavities, ineffective precautions against entry of water and water vapour, and potential shortcomings, some serious, in structural performance.

The report also states that too much reliance is placed on site work in certain practices of timber-frame construction.

Timber-frame construction, widely used in the United States, Canada and Scandinavia, took an increasing share of the market in Britain, rising to almost 25 per cent in 1982 and 1983.

In England, it is now down to 8 per cent or 9 per cent, partly because of adverse publicity of faults in the system highlighted in Granada TV's *World in Action* programme in 1983. In Scotland, where the method has been accepted more confidently, it has about 30 per cent of the market.

The Timber and Brick Homes Information Council said that it was a technical report in which statements taken out of context could be misunderstood by a lay audience.

"The fact remains that the types of faults reported by the establishment do represent deviations from good practice. We welcome the recent measures made by the House Builders' Federation and by the National House-building Council to upgrade performance on-site," Mr David Scott, the council's technical director, said.

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When Trooper Lemon went over to Miss Baldwin, he saw she was severely injured and rode off for help.

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Daily Star's bomb report 'wasted police time'

From Peter Davenport
Bradford

Police officers investigating the cause of the Bradford football ground fire wasted valuable time in following up a newspaper report that it was started by a smoke bomb thrown by football hooligans, the public inquiry into the disaster was told yesterday.

Because of the allegations the police staged an elaborate reconstruction of events immediately before the outbreak in G-block of the grandstand at the Valley Parade ground.

Det Supt Kevin Cooper, the officer in charge of the investigation, told Mr Justice Popplewell yesterday, the third day of the hearing, that the reconstruction was an "unpleasant experience" for those survivors involved. "It was something we could well have done without," he said.

The report was the main front page article in the *Daily Star* newspaper on May 13, two days after the fire which caused 55 deaths.

The headline said: "I saw killer smoke bomb". There followed a report by Mr Ian Truman, a *Daily Star* journalist who had been working at the match, in which he wrote: "I saw everything, every horrifying second. I saw a smoke bomb thrown by hooligans from a stand adjoining the main building."

However, the inquiry has been told that in spite of intensive police investigations and a painstaking forensic science examination of the remains of the stand, there was no evidence that the fire had been started deliberately or that anything was thrown into the grandstand.

Mr Andrew Collins, QC, counsel for the inquiry, has said that the most likely cause was a cigarette end dropped through a crack in wooden floorboards of the stand, which set light to rubbish accumulated for years in a space underneath.

Under questioning by Mr Collins yesterday, Mr Truman agreed that he had not seen anything being thrown but after noticing the trail of smoke in the stand had assumed it to have been caused by a smoke bomb. He added that he stood by his story.

Mr Cooper, who was in the crowd during the match, said that at first he had thought it may have been a smoke bomb. But only 14 people from the crowd estimated at more than 10,000 had claimed to have seen any kind of missile thrown. After questioning by detectives only two had persisted in their allegations.

"My conclusion," he said, "is that in the main they were inaccurate and mistaken."

● A three-game tour of Scotland by Bradford City Football Club to raise funds for the disaster appeal has been cancelled, a victim of FIFA's blanket ban on English clubs playing teams from other nations (the Press Association reports).

● A police football team from Medway, Kent, will not be taking part in an international five-a-side tournament in Belgium this weekend as planned. The Belgian police said yesterday that the Brussels government did not wish the Kent police to take part. They will, however, attend as spectators as a gesture of good will.

● The Bishop of Liverpool, the Right Rev David Sheppard, and the city's Roman Catholic Archbishop, Mgr Derek Worlock, are to join a city council good will delegation to Turin, the home town of Juventus, on Monday week in an attempt at reconciliation after the European Cup Final football disaster.

Fans return, page 4
Letters, page 9

Diana Dors leaves £207,939

Diana Dors, the actress, and her actor husband Alan Lake have left their property to two of three sons in their will published yesterday.

Miss Dors, who died of cancer in May last year, left £207,939 net and her will, which she wrote five months before she died, was published yesterday.

The sole beneficiaries are the couple's sons, Jason Lake, aged 16, and Gary Dors, aged 24, the son of Miss Dors' second marriage to Dickie Dawson, the comedian. Gary's brother Mark, aged 26, who has lived in the United States since his parents were divorced in 1967, is left nothing.

Miss Dawson was given custody of the two children and they stayed with him in Hollywood while Miss Dors returned to Britain. Ten years later Gary stayed with the Lakes in England, but his brother did not return to Britain and rarely spoke of his mother.

A family friend said yesterday: "In the divorce they thought Diana had walked out and left the Mark never forgave her and has never kept in touch."

Car insurer puts up rate by 10%

Guardian Royal Exchange, one of the largest car insurers in the United Kingdom, is increasing its motor premium rates for the second time this year. The increases, an average of 10 per cent from July, comes after a 6 per cent rise in January.

The company says the increases are a result of a 20 per cent increase in the number of claims during the past few months, as well as an increase in the value of the claims. The number of drivers involved in accidents has increased from one in six to one in five.

Family money, page 13

£100m Olympic stadium planned

Birmingham City Council announced yesterday that it will spend about £100 million on building Britain's second-largest sports arena if its request to stage the 1992 Olympic Games is granted.

The 70,000-seat "Superbowl" would be built beside the National Exhibition Centre. Once the Olympics were over, 20,000 seats would be removed and a roof fitted to create an all-purpose arena which would be the largest covered stadium in Britain.

Actor dies

Gordon Rollings, the actor, who appeared in advertisements for John Smith's Yorkshire Bitter, died yesterday, aged 58 after a "courageous battle" against cancer, his agent said.

Family rescued

A Dutch family of six was rescued by Walton lifeboat yesterday moments before its converted trawler sank off Clacton.

Gas blast families sue water board

By Patricia Clough

A writ was issued this week on behalf of 29 plaintiffs against the operators, designers and constructors of Abbeystead water plant in Lancashire where an explosion last killed 16 people and injured 30.

Mr David Arkwright, a Bolton lawyer, representing a consortium of 12 firms of solicitors acting for 18 families, said the writ was issued on Wednesday against the North West Water Authority, Baines and Partners, civil engineers, and Edmund Nutall, contractors.

The writ came after another taken out last year against the authority by a Liverpool solicitor Mr E Rex Makin, on behalf of Ms Maureen Burgess, an employee of the authority who was injured. Mr Makin, who also represents three other plaintiffs, said he expected the two cases to be combined.

The explosion, caused by methane gas trapped in a tunnel, occurred as group of villagers from St Michael's on Wyre nearby were on a visit. After an investigation the Health and Safety Executive decided it did not have the necessary evidence to press criminal charges. An earlier inquest returned verdicts of accidental death. The legal consequences of the explosion are expected to be long and complicated.

Tax checks on car sales perks

By Clifford Webb
Motoring Correspondent

The Inland Revenue is investigating the increasing number of foreign holidays and expensive gifts being offered as incentives by car manufacturers to its dealers' salesmen.

The Motor Agents' Association last night told the Inland Revenue was conducting a close examination of the incentives such as free holidays and gifts which it apparently regards as payments in kind and therefore subject to income tax.

The association's spokesman said: "The whole question of incentives is causing concern to dealers. The rush for market share as all costs is pulling sales forward artificially and that could lead to a sharp fall in sales later in the year. They are already building up large stocks of new cars in readiness for the August boom."

The trade publication *Motor Trade* reported yesterday that dealers pay as little as £150 for salesmen to go on incentive-related trips when the true cost is as much as £2,000 a person. Last year Vauxhall took winning salesmen to Hong Kong. This year it is planning to take salesmen to Hollywood.

The lull in the incentive war which manufacturers were predicting two months ago has not materialized. However there has been a switch in tactics. Direct discounts of up to £1,000 a car have been cut back, while prizes for salesmen have been increased.

There has also been a sharp rise in the number of demonstrator cars registered by dealers to boost a manufacturer's market share in a particular month. Ford was the most active in April when its dealers registered 9,000 cars on April 29.

Last month Austin Rover offered incentives of up to 40 per cent discounts on retail prices if dealers replaced their demonstrator fleets before May 31.

Vauxhall is paying a £250 bonus for each Cavalier added to existing demonstrator fleets. Lavish use of incentives boosted car sales last month to 149,701, up nearly 4.5 per cent on the same month last year. Ford retained market leadership with 26.2 per cent.

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A writ was issued this week on behalf of 29 plaintiffs against the operators, designers and constructors of Abbeystead water plant in Lancashire where an explosion last killed 16 people and injured 30.

Mr David Arkwright, a Bolton lawyer, representing a consortium of 12 firms of solicitors acting for 18 families, said the writ was issued on Wednesday against the North West Water Authority, Baines and Partners, civil engineers, and Edmund Nutall, contractors.

The writ came after another taken out last year against the authority by a Liverpool solicitor Mr E Rex Makin, on behalf of Ms Maureen Burgess, an employee of the authority who was injured. Mr Makin, who also represents three other plaintiffs, said he expected the two cases to be combined.

The explosion, caused by methane gas trapped in a tunnel, occurred as group of villagers from St Michael's on Wyre nearby were on a visit. After an investigation the Health and Safety Executive decided it did not have the necessary evidence to press criminal charges. An earlier inquest returned verdicts of accidental death. The legal consequences of the explosion are expected to be long and complicated.

Tax checks on car sales perks

By Clifford Webb
Motoring Correspondent

The Inland Revenue is investigating the increasing number of foreign holidays and expensive gifts being offered as incentives by car manufacturers to its dealers' salesmen.

The Motor Agents' Association last night told the Inland Revenue was conducting a close examination of the incentives such as free holidays and gifts which it apparently regards as payments in kind and therefore subject to income tax.

The association's spokesman said: "The whole question of incentives is causing concern to dealers. The rush for market share as all costs is pulling sales forward artificially and that could lead to a sharp fall in sales later in the year. They are already building up large stocks of new cars in readiness for the August boom."

The trade publication *Motor Trade* reported yesterday that dealers pay as little as £150 for salesmen to go on incentive-related trips when the true cost is as much as £2,000 a person. Last year Vauxhall took winning salesmen to Hong Kong. This year it is planning to take salesmen to Hollywood.

The lull in the incentive war which manufacturers were predicting two months ago has not materialized. However there has been a switch in tactics. Direct discounts of up to £1,000 a car have been cut back, while prizes for salesmen have been increased.

There has also been a sharp rise in the number of demonstrator cars registered by dealers to boost a manufacturer's market share in a particular month. Ford was the most active in April when its dealers registered 9,000 cars on April 29.

Last month Austin Rover offered incentives of up to 40 per cent discounts on retail prices if dealers replaced their demonstrator fleets before May 31.

Vauxhall is paying a £250 bonus for each Cavalier added to existing demonstrator fleets. Lavish use of incentives boosted car sales last month to 149,701, up nearly 4.5 per cent on the same month last year. Ford retained market leadership with 26.2 per cent.

Study links smoking and infertility

By Nicholas Timmins,
Social Services Correspondent

Evidence that women who smoke stand an appreciably smaller chance of having a baby has come from a study of 4,000 women at Oxford University.

Women who stopped using contraceptives to try to have a baby were twice as likely not to have succeeded within five years if they smoked more than 20 cigarettes a day than women who did not smoke.

The effect increased with the number of cigarettes smoked. The study comes after evidence suggesting that men who smoke are more likely to be infertile, and the Oxford University team which produced the report say that if anything its figures are likely to underestimate the effect of smoking on women's fertility.

"The impairment of fertility among heavy smokers was substantial", the team of doctors and statisticians say in today's *British Medical Journal*.

On the evidence it says, "it seems reasonable to advocate that women should reduce their cigarette consumption or stop smoking not only during pregnancy but when they are attempting to become pregnant."

In the study only 5.4 per cent of non-smokers and 5.5 per cent of former smokers failed to have a baby within five years of trying, but for those who smoke more than 20 a day the figure was 10.7 per cent.

The Queen has been awarded £800 damages after an RAF Tornado jet crashed on her Sandringham estate, killing the pilot.

The pilot of the £13 million Tornado, Squadron Leader Michael Stephens, aged 34, of No 9 Squadron, RAF Honington, Suffolk, died after his aircraft plunged out of control on the Queen's estate in the Norfolk village of Wolferton.

A settlement of £800 was made to the estate by the Ministry of Defence to repair road foundations damaged by vehicles arriving to dig out the aircraft wreckage.

The crash occurred in September 1983 and an inquest last December recorded a verdict of accidental death. Why the pilot failed to eject has not been explained.

The navigator, Flight Lieutenant Nigel Nickles, who survived, told the inquest that the Tornado suffered what appeared to be "instantaneous multiple systems failure" in which all electrical equipment failed.

The navigator bailed out at 15,000 ft, but the pilot went down with the plane.

£50,000 fish loss

Detectives appealed for help last night in tracing members of an animal liberation group who cut trout, worth more than £50,000, free from a netted breeding ground at Horton Fisheries in Horton, Berkshire.

Trooper tells of fatal pony ride

Mark Lehan, a trooper in the Life Guards, told an inquest yesterday how a young woman died after he offered a ride on a polo pony.

Trooper Lehan, aged 20, a groom stationed at Combermere Barracks, Windsor, was taking two polo ponies back from a match at Smith's Lawn to the stables, when he met Miss Deborah Baldwin, aged 27, walking in Windsor Great Park.

The inquest at Maidenhead, Berkshire, was told that the trooper struck up a conversation with Miss Baldwin, a British Airways passenger sales executive, of Wood Close, Windsor.

When Trooper Lehan discovered that she was a keen horsewoman, he offered her a ride on the 20-year-old polo pony he was looking after.

"I was riding the grey horse and leading another one back to the stables," he told the East

Berkshire coroner, Mr Robert Wilson.

"I asked if she would like to ride the pony I was riding, and she said OK."

Miss Baldwin set off at a walk. When she got about 50 yards, she turned around to walk back, but the horse suddenly broke into a canter.

"The canter was getting faster and she seemed to be a little unsure. I tried to grab the reins. I missed and she carried on," the trooper said.

"I saw she was slipping slowly off. I didn't actually see the horse kick and she was not dragged."

When Trooper Lemon went over to Miss Baldwin, he saw she was severely injured and rode off for help.

Recording a verdict of manslaughter, the coroner said that he did not think that anybody was to blame for the accident.

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Champagne breakfast as actor leaves prison



Stacy Keach, (left) the actor, leaving Reading jail yesterday after serving six months of a prison sentence for smuggling cocaine.

Immigration sources said yesterday that his chances of being allowed to return to Britain were remote.

The Home Office refused to speculate on what might happen if Mr Keach sought entry to Britain again, but said that people convicted of extraditable offences were "normally" refused.

Mr Keach, aged 44, had a champagne breakfast at Heathrow before flying to the United States on Concorde.

Three deny role in African arms plot

From Craig Seton, Birmingham

A British

Last-ditch Zupu court action fails to delay elections in Zimbabwe

From Jan Raath, Harare

The high court here has rejected an urgent application by Zupu, the opposition party led by Mr Joshua Nkomo, for a postponement of nomination day for prospective candidates. Granting the request would have led to a delay in the elections, scheduled for July 1 and 2 for black voters, and June 27 for the white electorate.

Late on Wednesday, Zupu's lawyers filed affidavits from Mr Nkomo, saying that the close of nomination day - on Monday - made it impossible for candidates of his party to complete their nomination forms.

The voters' roll for the 80 black seats in the House of Assembly had not yet been published and without the roll, candidates had no way of knowing who the voters were or where they were registered.

Zimbabwe's electoral law requires each candidate's nomination paper to be endorsed by at least 10 voters who are registered in the constituency the candidate wishes to stand.

On Thursday, lawyers argued before Mr Justice Mhalla that the Government was being unreasonable in expecting the party to complete the formalities in so short a time, and the proclamation fixing Monday as nomination day was therefore illegal.

Mr Nkomo's lawyers immediately gave notice of appeal, which is likely to be heard today.

Yesterday, however, before a court crowded with Zupu officials and the other opposition parties equally interested in the issue, Mr Justice Mhalla said: "There is no basis in law for this court to declare them (the proclamation and supporting legislation) illegal."

The proclamations were strictly in accordance with the provisions of the constitution, and to declare an act of the state executive *ultra vires* would be "an usurpation of state functions," he ruled.

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Israel sows confusion over extent of pull-back

From Christopher Walker, Rosh Hanikra

Israel-Lebanon border

The phantom nature of the week's promised Israeli withdrawal from Lebanon was underlined on the border yesterday as soldiers and undercover men continued to cross northwards to operate in the 12-mile deep "security" zone which will remain indefinitely under indirect Israeli control.

Although the military censor prevented some news agencies from transmitting reports that more tanks were heading into Lebanon than were leaving on the day the announcement was made that the evacuation was complete, information about the lack of realistic pull-back is beginning to trickle into the Israeli press.

Defence officials were quoted yesterday as saying the main reason why the pull-back had not taken place as promised was because Israel's proxy militia, the mainly Christian "south Lebanon army", had suddenly and unexpectedly begun to disintegrate.

As part of the attempt to disguise the full extent of its cross-border involvement, the Israeli Army had begun refuelling its scores of vehicles still in Lebanon from giant tankers, which have been hastily repositioned in the distinctive grey used by the SLA.

UN observers have noted similar repainting of a number of other Israeli vehicles, including armoured troop carriers. The play is one of the main reasons why no exact figures are available about how many Israelis are staying in Lebanon.

By yesterday, none of the 10 joint Israeli-SLA fortified positions inside the zone patrolled by the UN had been dismantled.

Some Israeli officers appear to be embarrassed by the obvious fiction of the final withdrawal, which was originally scheduled to be carried out on Thursday.

Many Israelis do not know what is happening on the ground because domestic accounts of the withdrawal, particularly those on the television news, have been strictly censored.

Mr Andriessen said that the quota scheme had succeeded in reducing production of milk powder last year by 370,000 tonnes and that estimates for this year were further 200,000 tonnes cutback. This meant there was a 25 per cent reduction over just two years.

Mr Andriessen was less optimistic about controlling cereal production. Estimates showed that 1985 would set a new world record and the Community was expected to harvest around 131 million tonnes. This would create serious disposal problems.

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Cash for farmers to produce no milk

From Ian Murray, Knokke

The EEC's controversial milk quota scheme can probably be wound up by 1989, Mr Frans Andriessen, the Agriculture Commissioner, said here yesterday. It will be achieved largely by paying farmers not to produce milk.

The Commission is also investigating other ways of paying farmers to produce less so that their incomes can be maintained even if they sell smaller quantities for lower prices.

The milk quota scheme, introduced last year, has caused fierce resentment among dairy farmers throughout Europe. The Community has been spending more per pint to get rid of surplus milk than the farmer has been paid for the milk itself.

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Namibia assembly date set

From Michael Hornsby, Johannesburg

A "transitional government of national unity" is to be inaugurated in Windhoek, the capital of Namibia, (South West Africa), on June 17.

The South African Administrator-General, Dr Willie Van Niekerk, said in Windhoek yesterday that government departments and schools in the territory would be closed to enable workers and students to attend the ceremony.

Mr F. W. Botha, the South African President, will preside and sign a document setting out the new government's powers, which will exclude defence, foreign affairs and internal security. These will remain in the hands of the South Africans.

Late on Wednesday, Zupu's lawyers filed affidavits from Mr Nkomo, saying that the close of nomination day - on Monday - made it impossible for candidates of his party to complete their nomination forms.

The voters' roll for the 80 black seats in the House of Assembly had not yet been published and without the roll, candidates had no way of knowing who the voters were or where they were registered.

Zimbabwe's electoral law requires each candidate's nomination paper to be endorsed by at least 10 voters who are registered in the constituency the candidate wishes to stand.

On Thursday, lawyers argued before Mr Justice Mhalla that the Government was being unreasonable in expecting the party to complete the formalities in so short a time, and the proclamation fixing Monday as nomination day was therefore illegal.

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Alfred Lata, and Piet Matambo, were jailed for 10 years and five years respectively by the Pretoria Supreme Court yesterday for killing a white baby boy during last year's unrest.

In another case, Mr Louis Le Grange, the Minister of Law and Order, agreed to pay £15,400 to the children of Mr Saul Mkhize, a black community leader killed as he addressed a protest meeting by a white police constable on April 2, 1983.

The Senate debate on the Contras has focused attention on whether President Reagan has contingency plans to send combat troops to Nicaragua. A few months ago most lawmakers saw no such likelihood. Now there are more doubts.

Even Mr George Shultz, the Secretary of State - usually a man of temperate language - has said the US might face the "agonizing" question of whether to commit troops to Nicaragua.

MANAGUA: President Ortega said the Senate vote was a slap in the face not only for Nicaragua but for all of Latin America as well as North American people who had shown themselves to be against the "warlike" policies of their government (Alan Tomlinson writes).

He saw no difference between arms for the Contras and humanitarian aid, such as food, which amounted to logistical support. Since the aid, now proposed was to be administered through the US National Security Council, or, in other words, he said, through the CIA, he was sure the Contras would be receiving weapons.

The lives of Nicaraguans are not of much importance to the North American president, nor are the lives of North American youth.

Mr Reagan's support for the Contras, together with his "systematic sabotage" of the Contadora peace process, were creating the conditions for direct US military intervention.

Prague (AP) - Two doctors were sentenced to prison terms of six months and 17 months for taking bribes from patients needing treatment, the Communist Party newspaper *Rude Pravo* reported yesterday.

Publication of the cases is in line with a recent crackdown on bribery and corruption.

The newspaper said Dr Ivo Gutvirth, a noted gynaecologist and head physician of Podborany Hospital in North Bohemia, was found guilty of taking money and other goods from patients.

He had earlier received a suspended sentence, but the Minister of Justice overturned the ruling and jailed him for six months with a £470 fine.

Dr Vaclav Bracht, of Chodov, also in North Bohemia, was sentenced to 17 months and expelled from the Communist Party for a long list of petty bribes.

Medical care is free in Czechoslovakia, but the habit of paying "attention money" to physicians is widespread.

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Senate votes \$38m aid for Contras

From Christopher Thomas, Washington

President Reagan has won a partial but important victory in the senate for his plan to bolster the Nicaraguan Contra rebels, who are being driven back by one of the most concerted defenses mounted by the Sandinista army.

The Senate approved by 55 votes to 42 the provision of \$38 million (£29 million) of "humanitarian aid" for the rebels over the next two years.

President Reagan wanted money for guns and ammunition, but senators were adamantly opposed to further military entanglement in the five-year guerrilla war.

The house of representatives will consider a plan next week to provide \$27 million, extending only until spring. Unlike the Senate proposal, the "House version" - which looks likely to be approved - ensures that the Central Intelligence Agency would have no role in distributing the money.

Most Democratic lawmakers are still angry that the CIA helped to attack the Nicaraguan oil terminal port of Corinto in late 1983.

The final plan for helping the guerrillas will be worked out in a House-Senate conference. It is almost certain to place clearly defined limits on how aid is to be used, but there are grey areas that congressmen admit they cannot clarify, such as whether petrol and uniforms can truly be said to be "humanitarian". A certain amount of informal case-by-case congressional monitoring is probable.

The reversals prompted strong criticism from protesters.

Only three gas-chamber cases have been affirmed by the court, which is headed by Chief Justice Rose Bird. By a four-to-two margin the court overturned the sentence on Theodore Frank, convicted of the murder of a two-year-old girl.

Frank, who had a history of child molesting, tortured the child before mutilating and killing her.

Agca refused to testify because of KGB 'threat'

Rome (AP) - Mehmet Ali Agca, the prosecution's star witness, refused to testify yesterday about what he called a conspiracy to kill the Pope because he said he felt threatened by the Soviet KGB and Bulgaria.

He also said he invented some of the things he told investigators, but he did not elaborate.

Much of the case against the three Bulgarians and four other Turks accused with Agca of plotting to kill the Pope is based on what he told investigators. He shot and wounded the Pope four years ago, in Rome, and is serving a life sentence.

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Star Wars progress

US able to show off its missile killer by 1988, says Reagan aide

From Christopher Thomas, Washington

Dr George Keyworth, science adviser to President Reagan, is confident that by the end of 1986 the United States will be able to demonstrate technology to show that the US could develop a weapon to shoot down the entire Soviet intercontinental ballistic missile (ICBM) fleet as it tried to enter space.

He said: "Actual weapons deployment would only occur after a thorough comparison of possible approaches and, certainly, only after a deliberate decision by the President and the Congress, as well as consultation with our allies."

Dr Keyworth told Congressmen the demonstration would make it clear to Soviet military planners that it would be only a matter of time and determination before the US could render the ICBM useless as an offensive weapon.

"That is why the demonstration itself is so important and that is why we want to achieve it as soon as possible. That's also why it would be such a foolish bargain to trade away our Strategic Defence Initiative (SDI) promise for token reductions in ICBMs."

Dr Keyworth said that since the SDI initiative, otherwise known as "Star Wars", was announced by President Reagan in March, 1983, there had been a continuous stream of advances in computers, optics, manufacturing, materials and lasers. "As an example, we might demonstrate the total laser power we would need for one possible kind of system before President Reagan leaves office."

"Just two years ago that level of power was predicted to be as far away as the year 2,000. And

just in the past few weeks we have learned of two extremely promising new laser techniques from people at our national laboratories."

The most important part of the SDI programme was to develop the capability for "boost-phase defence" - the destruction of Soviet ICBM during their first few minutes of flight.

● The SDI and the Middle East dominated a meeting between Mrs Margaret Thatcher and Mr George Shultz, the American Secretary of State at Downing Street last night (Henry Stanhope writes).

Mr Shultz visited No 10 after arriving in London from the Nato Council meeting in Portugal.

He was here chiefly to meet the American negotiators from the Geneva arms talks and US ambassadors from all over Europe.

Lieutenant-General James Abrahamson, director of the SDI, joined the Geneva team in briefing the envoys on progress both in Star Wars research and the arms talks.

The ambassadors are thought to have returned the compliment by giving the Washington-based officials an updated view of European attitudes to SDI.

General Abrahamson later addressed a meeting of the Women and Families for Defence organization in London.

● There will be little or no spin-offs from Star Wars research which can be put to civilian use, Mr Louis Brandeis, vice-president of the American computer company International Business Machines, told a conference in Mastercity this week. (Ian Murray writes).

If European countries or companies wanted to join the programme they should do so only if they wanted to contribute to the collective security of the West, he said. They should certainly not expect to derive any commercial benefit from it.

The programme was far from being clear and a great deal of invention needed to be done before it could be practical, he said.

He did not believe there would be any real difficulty about transfer of the necessary technology to Europe to allow the project to go ahead. Most of the basic information was already public property, while the American Government had all the other information Europe might need. If it wanted other countries to join in research, it would have to hand over the information.

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Science report, page 10



Mr Shultz talks with Mrs Thatcher.



Wolfgang Gerhardt, the man Brazilian police believe was Josef Mengele, in a group photograph discovered at the home of Wolfram and Liselotte Bossert, the Austrian couple who say they harboured the Nazi fugitive and arranged his burial after seeing him drown in 1979.

Gandhi murder trial hears motive plea

From Michael Hamlyn, Delhi

According to his lawyer, Satwant Singh did not kill Mrs Indira Gandhi. "Satwant Singh did not shoot," Mr P. N. Lekhi told Judge Mahesh Chandra in the makeshift courtroom in Tihar Jail, Delhi's central prison.

Describing himself as the only Indian with the courage to speak of this, Mr Lekhi pointed an accusatory finger at Mr Rajiv Gandhi, the Indian Prime Minister. Without actually saying that Mr Gandhi was behind his mother's murder, Mr Lekhi asked who had the motive for killing her.

"Who gained most?" Mr Lekhi asked. "I am always asking myself who gained from shortening the life of Mrs Gandhi?"

Castigating "the unnatural behaviour" of her son, Mr Lekhi said that "someone was to blame. That someone may be very, very far away. He didn't even drop a tear when he heard the news."

While Mr Lekhi said this, Satwant, a young policeman from Mrs Gandhi's own security staff, looked frowning at the floor inside the glass box.

Police of Indian states in three-day shootout

From Our Own Correspondent, Delhi

A shooting war has broken out in the remote hills in the east of India. The war is not between India and its neighbours though, but between two adjoining Indian states.

Assam and Nagaland have had a border dispute for many years, which in 1979 led to bloodshed as Naga villagers killed 188 Assamese. This time, however, the shooting was between the different state police forces, and at least 25

police were reported to have been killed in the clash.

The respective chief ministers of the states were ordered by Mr S. B. Chavan, the Indian Home Minister, to get together in Imphal, the capital of neighbouring Manipur.

Last night, a Delhi official said that the two chief ministers had agreed on a ceasefire.

The police battle went on for three days.

Thatcher briefed by Husain

From Henry Stanhope, Diplomatic Correspondent

King Husain of Jordan, disappointed by Israel's rejection of his Middle East peace initiative, promised to keep on trying as he left Downing Street yesterday after 75 minutes of talks with Mrs Margaret Thatcher.

He said that the meeting at which they discussed his recent visit to Washington, had been a good one. But there was no early indication of how far Mrs Thatcher had been able to go in providing more than moral support for his proposals.

There seems to be general satisfaction in London, Washington and Amman over the King's talks with President Reagan and his Secretary of State, Mr George Shultz, which have helped to establish a US-Jordanian dialogue on the Arab-Israeli question.

The two issues which are now most crucial, concerns the Palestinian representation in the peace process.

King Husain would like Britain and the EEC to give him some "cover" which would help him avoid appearing isolated in the Arab world.



King Husain at No 10 yesterday

German letters vital link in Mengele 'find'

From Patrick Knight, São Paulo

The examination of the exhumed remains of the body thought to be that of Josef Mengele is continuing in the São Paulo police forensic laboratory. No police is expected for at least two weeks.

The first information that Mengele might be in São Paulo came from the West German authorities after the discovery of letters, documents and an address book belonging to a friend of Mengele, Hans Selmeier.

He was arrested at the end of May in the German town of Gunzburg, where the Mengele family have their firm implementation company.

One address and telephone number was that of the home of an Austrian couple, Wolfram and Liselotte Bossert, and there were letters from them making reference to Mengele.

The couple have said that the dead man was Mengele, who had a passport in the name of Helmut Gregor. Mengele had told them his true identity in 1972, three years after they first met.

The Bosserts, who say they were present at Mengele's drowning in the sea near here in 1979, say that his son, Rolf, visited his father in 1977 and after his death, when he took away possessions and documents.

Police found an identity card in the name of Wolfgang Gerhardt, whose identity Mengele had assumed in 1975, and other photographs of the man

whose picture is on the identity card. But the circumstances were suspicious.

It was almost as if, as one commentator has said, they were ready to be given to the police. Some people are convinced here that this is not a very well-planned attempt to cover the trail of the real Mengele.

Mr Bossert, 59 years old, who was a corporal in the German army, said that Mengele told him he had visited Germany three times since he arrived in South America, once after his mother's death. He had first lived in Argentina, then Paraguay. He had worked as a farm labourer in Germany before leaving.

Mengele apparently received money each month, handed to him by a man named Gerny Sanger, with whom he had lived on a farm near São Paulo, before moving into a house owned by the Bosserts, after quarrelling with Sanger.

He always carried a gun, and had told the Bosserts that he was terrified of being recognized by Jews. They said he was authoritarian, wanted to order everybody about and quarrelled with the servants, which was why he went to live alone.

Neighbours at the house where the alleged Mengele lived under the assumed name of Gerhardt, who died in a mysterious car accident in Austria, in 1977, said that he looked 85, years old.

Soviet force flies to aid of garrison

Islamabad (Reuters) - Several

hundred Soviet and Afghan commandos had landed by helicopter at a guerrilla-besieged garrison in eastern Afghanistan as a large ground force trying to relieve it moved closer, mujahidin sources said yesterday.

The commandos, mostly Soviet, landed at Barikot, in Kunar province, bordering Pakistan. The past few days to help several hundred Afghan troops who have been besieged for about 11 months.

An estimated 8,000 Soviet troops, backed by Afghan soldiers, are engaged in the three-week-old offensive in Kunar valley. Some units were six miles from Barikot, the sources said.

Earlier reports said the vanguard force was bogged down 12 miles from the garrison because of guerrilla resistance and difficult terrain. An unproved road was made unusable by guerrillas.

Kabul accused Pakistan yesterday of firing at Afghan helicopters over Barikot and shelling the garrison on May 30, killing two civilians and a number of soldiers.

Howe sees post-siege Gibraltar

From Richard Wigg, Gibraltar

Sir Geoffrey Howe, the Foreign Secretary, arrived here yesterday to find out how Gibraltarians are prospering after the opening of the frontier with Spain forty months ago.

He came direct from the Nato foreign ministers meeting in Lisbon, where he and Señor Fernando Moran, the Spanish Foreign Minister, reviewed the progress of last November's Brussels agreement on the future of the Rock.

Señor Moran afterwards expressed satisfaction about Anglo-Spanish cooperation and reiterated his hopes of advancing towards the final phase of recovering Spanish sovereignty over the rock.

Pressed to say when this might occur, he declared: "In less than 25 years."

Any sign of Spanish pressure on the sovereignty issue worries Gibraltarians and Sir Geoffrey will have difficulty avoiding it.

Sir Joshua Hassan, Gibraltar's Chief Minister, whom Sir Geoffrey saw immediately after arriving, has denied that the issue will be discussed.

80 dead and 200 missing in Sri Lanka violence

Colombo (AP) - More than 80 people were killed and 200 others were missing and feared dead in the Muttur area of Trincomalee in Sri Lanka's troubled Eastern Province. Many have been made homeless.

The latest violence followed earlier attacks by Tamil separatists on three east coast villages and a West German government-owned radio station, newspaper reports said.

The village of Kilividdi was understood to have suffered the most damage in this week's attacks. Newspapers did not specify which side - the majority Sinhalese or the minority Tamils - had launched the attacks or suffered the most casualties.

Smokeless zone

Paris (AP) - Taxis here may soon be classified for smokers or non-smokers, a move the drivers have sought for years. The National Assembly was told there would be a decision soon formally applying a public transport no-smoking law to taxis.

Pope down under

Canberra (Reuters) - The Pope will visit Australia in November next year, the Deputy Prime Minister, Mr Lionel Bowen, said here. He said the Pope hoped to visit all states, the Australian Capital Territory and the Northern Territory.

New state

The Hague (Reuters) - The Dutch Parliament's lower house has passed legislation which will lead to the small Caribbean island of Aruba, off the coast of Venezuela. The upper house is expected to follow suit later this month.

Bodies found

Montreal (AP) - The bound, bullet-riddled corpses of five members of Hell's Angels have been found in the St. Lawrence River. Each was in a sleeping bag weighted down with concrete blocks.

Birds poisoned

Delhi (AP) - Irrate farmers in central India poisoned about 100 peacocks that had been feasting on their crops, the Indian Express reported. The peacock is India's protected national bird.

Priest freed

Paris (AP) - An Irish priest, Father John Kingston, aged 37, kidnapped in Angola on May 26 by UNITA forces, has been freed. A French monk was killed in the ambush in which he was captured.

Save the tiger

Taipei (Reuters) - Taiwan has banned imports of tigers to curb islanders' appetite for their meat. It follows the recent slaughter of scores of tigers and the sale of their meat in markets.

Fakes seized

Venice (AP) - Twenty paintings falsely attributed to Van Gogh, Degas, Manet and other masters were seized in a flat in Padua. The flat owner and an antique dealer were held for questioning.

Fatal crash

Sydney (AP) - A light plane crashed in a Sydney suburb and burst into flames on impact, killing all six people on board. It came down in a paddock not far from the airport.

Officer killed

Pretoria (AFP) - A 21-year-old South African Army officer died in a clash with Swapo guerrillas in Namibia's war zone, an army spokesman said.

Spy scandal raises fears for US submarine force

From Christopher Thomas, Washington

The deepening scandal of the Walker family spy ring has shaken US confidence in the security and supremacy of its strategic submarine force. The full extent of the damage may never be known, but the military and intelligence establishment is having to assume the worst in planning counter-measures.

The US has long feared that advanced Soviet radar and satellite technology is capable of pinpointing the whereabouts of the "secret fleet" - the 35 Poseidon and Trident submarines, each armed with 16 to 24 multi-warhead missiles, enough to destroy the Soviet Union several times over. The Walker case adds another dimension to that fear.

The Navy is studying urgently the precise counter-measures that will be required.

Pentagon will limit access to secrets

Mr Caspar Weinberger, the

Defence Secretary, described the damage from the alleged Walker spy ring as "very serious losses that went on over a long period of time". He planned to reduce the number of people who had access to secret information.

He told The New York Times: "The number of people who have clearance is too large." His spokesman said the bureaucratic machinery for dealing with applications for official clearance to handle "secret" and "top secret" material is inadequate for the task - resulting frequently in cursory investigations into a person's suitability.

Nobody can be sure exactly how much information the Soviet Union is getting from

those who sell it, and those who give it for ideological reasons. About 2,000 officials from the Eastern bloc are accredited in the US, a large minority of whom, it is assumed, are engaged in espionage.

The three Walker family members are John, aged 47, an ex-submarine who was arrested after dropping secret US Navy documents on the side of a country road outside Washington; his seaman son, Michael, aged 22, and John Walker's brother Arthur, aged 50, a former anti-submarine warfare specialist who was arrested for allegedly passing classified Navy information to his brother. A fourth man also has been arrested - Jerry Whitworth, aged 45, a retired senior chief radioman, who had access to highly secret information about radio codes.

Those who sell it, and those who give it for ideological reasons. About 2,000 officials from the Eastern bloc are accredited in the US, a large minority of whom, it is assumed, are engaged in espionage.

The Walker spy ring may have begun 20 years ago. If the Soviet Union had a steady flow of information about

those who sell it, and those who give it for ideological reasons. About 2,000 officials from the Eastern bloc are accredited in the US, a large minority of whom, it is assumed, are engaged in espionage.

Court of Appeal

Law Report June 8 1985

Court of Appeal

Importing protected drug no infringement of UK patent

Allen & Hanbury's Ltd v Generics (UK) Ltd and Others. Before Lord Justice May, Lord Justice Slade and Lord Justice Lloyd (Judgment delivered May 23).

There was no infringement of a pharmaceutical patent held in England when the relevant drug was manufactured in Italy and imported into England without the patentee's licence.

The Court of Appeal, in a reserved judgment, allowed an appeal by Generics (UK) Ltd, the defendants, against a judgment of Mr Justice Goff (The Times December 19, 1984) in an action by Allen & Hanbury's Ltd, the plaintiffs, for infringement of patent. Leave was given to appeal to the House of Lords.

Additional parties to the appeal, who had been added by an order of the Court of Appeal, were the Comptroller General of Patents, (Great Britain) Ltd and Beecham Group plc.

Mr Jeremy Lever, QC, Mr Nicholas Pountney and Mr Richard Bacon for Generics; Mr Anthony Watson and Mr Guy Burkill for Allen & Hanbury's; Mr Gerald Peterson for the comptroller; Mr Alastair J. D. Wilson for Beecham; Mr Stephen Gratwick, QC and Mr Hugh Laddie for Beechams.

LORD JUSTICE MAY said that the plaintiffs, a company in the Glaxo group, held a patent covering a class of drugs, including salbutamol, which had proved successful in the treatment of asthma and had been marketed as Ventolin.

They held similar patents in a number of countries which did not include Italy. The position there was that anyone could manufacture and sell salbutamol there without infringing any rights of the plaintiffs.

The defendants were a generic drug company and they filed an application in August 1984 to the comptroller for a licence of right and settlement of its terms. The plaintiffs then issued the writ, alleging infringement of patent, and a notice of motion, seeking an interlocutory injunction.

It was conceded by the defendants in those proceedings that the relevant patent was both subsisting and valid, and that salbutamol fell within it. Thereupon the plaintiffs began Order 14 proceedings for summary judgment.

The judge gave judgment for the plaintiffs under Order 14 and granted them a final injunction. No substantive order was therefore necessary on the application for an interlocutory injunction. The defendants appealed, and by a respondent's notice the plaintiffs applied for the judge's decision to be reversed.

There was also before the court part of an appeal by Beecham in which they sought to set aside the judge's decision on the motion for the interlocutory injunction.

The first question was the extent of the English law alone of the

comptroller's discretion to include a term precluding importation in any licence the terms of which he settled pursuant to the provisions of section 46 of the 1977 Act.

His Lordship agreed with the judge that under section 46, subject to considerations of EEC law, the comptroller still retained a discretion to refuse to grant a licence to import. The word "terms" in the section was to be given its ordinary natural meaning.

Article 36 of the Treaty of Rome provided: "The provisions of articles 30 [and] 34 [prohibiting restrictions on imports and exports] shall not preclude prohibitions or restrictions on imports, exports or goods in transit justified on grounds of . . . the protection of industrial and commercial property. Such prohibitions or restrictions shall not, however, constitute a means of arbitrary discrimination or a disguised restriction on trade between member states."

It was common ground that a patent, at least one not imported under section 46, was industrial or commercial property.

The Court of Justice of the European Communities had laid down what, in relation to patents, should be the proper approach to the application of article 36 in Centrafarm BV v Sterling Drug Inc [1974] ECR 1147.

It was now well settled that a prohibition or restriction which would otherwise be a breach of

article 30 would nevertheless be permissible by virtue of article 36 in the following circumstances:

First, it must be objectively shown to be one for the protection of a patentee's right under his patent. Second, it must have no ulterior motive behind it. Third, it was not one to which the doctrine of exhaustion of rights applied, as that doctrine had been developed in Centrafarm, Terrapin v Terranova [1976] ECR 1039 and Merck & Co Inc v Stephar BV [1981] ECR 2053.

The issue and material facts in the instant case were in truth indistinguishable from those in Centrafarm. The plaintiffs might have rather less extensive rights to protect than did the patentee in that earlier case, but even if limited they had not been exhausted in the European markets.

It followed that in settling the terms of a patent licence under section 46(3) the comptroller could include a term excluding the right to import into the United Kingdom without breach of Community law, if that term could be shown to be permissible under article 36.

In the result, the declaration asked for by Beecham on the remaining aspect of their judicial review proceedings should be refused and the respondents' notice should be dismissed.

Lord Justice Slade delivered a concurring judgment.

No right to conduct refugee appeal here

Regina v Secretary of State for the Home Department, Ex parte

Musisi. Before Lord Justice Watkins, Lord Justice Purchas and Lord Justice Dillon (Judgment delivered May 24).

A non-patrial, who was refused leave to enter the United Kingdom and who was subject to removal orders after his claim that he was a political refugee was dismissed by the Home Secretary, had no right to conduct an appeal against the decision to refuse him leave to enter the United Kingdom.

The Court of Appeal so held, dismissing an appeal by the applicant, Mr Herbert Crispian Musisi, a citizen of Uganda, from Mr Justice Mann's refusal, on November 1, 1984, to quash orders by the secretary of state that the applicant be removed to Kenya.

It was suggested that the applicant might be sent thence to Uganda where he feared persecution.

Mr Stephen Sedley, QC and Ms Christa Fielden for the applicant; Mr Michael F. Harris for the secretary of state.

LORD JUSTICE WATKINS said that the attempt to avail the

applicant of the right to remain in the United Kingdom to conduct an appeal against the secretary of state's decision to remove him was based on article 32(2) of the United Nations Convention Relating to the Status of Refugees 1951 (as amended by the 1967 Protocol to the Convention).

Article 32(1) provided that a refugee (as defined in article 1 as amended) lawfully in the country might not be expelled save on grounds of national security or public order. Paragraph (2) provided that a person against whom a decision to expel had been made had a right of appeal to a competent authority.

If article 32(2) applied in the applicant's case he could invoke the process of appeal laid down in sections 12 to 14 of the Immigration Act 1971. The appeal would be to an adjudicator.

But the right of appeal under article 32(2) applied where a decision was taken that a refugee should be expelled on the grounds therein specified. It did not have any application to a decision whether or not a person was a refugee.

Lord Justice Purchas delivered a concurring judgment and Lord Justice Dillon agreed.

Solicitors: A. H. L. Raza, Deptford, Treasury Solicitor.



SPORTING DIARY

Simon Barnes

Armchair critic

Former champions spend a lot of time telling people that today's players are not like those of yore. Fred Perry, the former Wimbledon champion, has worked out his own case mathematically. He cites the "marathon" Wimbledon final of 1980 between Bjorn Borg and John McEnroe, which lasted four and a half hours, and compares it with the 90 seconds permitted for changing ends - sitting down at that, which they never did in Perry's day - and the 30 seconds allowed between every point, the two players spent about two and three quarters hours of the match at rest. He adds, in his newly published autobiography: "I don't know whether to laugh or cry when I watch the start of a tennis match these days. There they are, two young sportsmen, trained to the limit. And what do they do? They play one game - just one game - then they sit down for a rest... they'll be providing armchairs and Li-los next."

Good catch

On July 1, wind, weather and tides permitting, a fishing fleet will pull out of Deal harbour to play a game of cricket on the Goodwin Sands. The full Kent side will take on a team of local cricketers in a 10-over match. It will be a good loss to win, for the team being second has a definite advantage - the tide comes in and shortens the boundaries throughout the game. It will be the eighth game played on the sands. The first was played in 1813, and the most recent was in the 1970s. Organizers are hoping for a large boat-borne crowd for the event, but one member of the Kent side will be unable to make the fixture. Graham Dillley gets seasick as soon as he walks along a gang-plank.

© Sporting contests between Oxford and Cambridge universities move into a new era tomorrow. The first varsity Ultimate Frisbee match takes place at the Angel Meadow, off the Magdalen Bridge, Oxford. In a spirit of "competitive co-operation".

Winning strain

Statistically it should be a sure thing that a son of Slip Anchor, winner of Wednesday's Derby, will be the 1992 winner. Seven years ago Slip Anchor's sire, Shirley Heights, won the race. The winner seven years before that was the sire of Shirley Heights, the great Mill Reef. Seven years from now, then, the day must belong to a great-grandson of Mill Reef.

Deep breaths

A team of elastic-lunged Brits are preparing for an assault on the world spearfishing championship, which will be held in Majorca on June 22 and 23. The contest involves the pursuit of different species of fish at a depth of up to 110 feet without any breathing apparatus beyond a snorkel. While anyone who has ventured in waters where spear-fishing is illegal, and who has consequently been virtually mobbed by the fish, might feel equivocal about the sport, the team manager, Ron Jacobs insists it is a greater test of breathing control than of catching fish.

Archie, not Ali

Archie Moore, the former world light heavyweight champion, is about to leave hospital after treatment for stings by a swarm of bees. Moore, 72, is an amateur bee-keeper who also trains American boxer Tom Payne. He said: "Training fighters is much easier than training bees."

Fruitful

On Derby Day it was nice to see the Queen and the victorious jockey, Steve Cauthen, both clad in apricot, the racing colour of Lord Howard de Walden. Every member of the winning party wore apricot carnations. As for Henry Cecil, trainer of the winner, he was asked afterwards what he had seen as the greatest rival to his runaway winner. He declared there would only have been a danger had he competed with his own three-year-old filly, Oh So Sharp. As it is, the filly runs in The Oaks this afternoon, with bookies trembling on the outcome of a host of Henry Cecil double bets.

● The inapparently named Maidens of Babbscombe have cancelled all their 1985 cricket fixtures. Four of their members are pregnant.

Double century

"Nine Gentlemen of The Times" with Brearley and Green will take on the mighty Collins Australia Publishers in a cricket match at Broadbent Down, Hambleton on June 22 at 11.30am. Mike Brearley, the former England captain (not a ringer, he has honestly written for The Times) will lead the side, with David Green, formerly with Oxford, Lancashire and Gloucestershire, alongside. Among the Collins authors is a well-known writer, R. G. D. Willis. It is very devoutly hoped that he will bowl leg-breaks. The occasion is to mark the paper's bicentenary, and to celebrate the publication of the anthology, *Double Century: 200 years of cricket in The Times*, edited by Marcus Williams.

There had been hopes of playing the game in period costume with Chappellesque underarm bowling, curved bats, padless legs and all. But to make a match out of such ideal conditions would have required months of practice. The scheme was abandoned with heartfelt regret.

Public pay - a productive approach

by Sarah Hogg

The problem of public pay now pressing in on us again, with a teachers' strike on the one hand, and an 8.6 per cent pay settlement for nurses on the other, has its roots in a perennial problem about the measurement and management of public services. In private industry, if new equipment or work practices serve to double output per worker, this will show up in figures as a 100 per cent increase in productivity. But in public services, we measure the price of inputs, not the value of outputs.

If a hospital rearranged its wards, for example, with the result that one night nurse can watch over numbers of patients that previously required two nurses, that would tend to show up in the figures for current public expenditure as a cut - in just the same way as if the ward containing the second lot of patients had simply been closed. This over-simplified picture illustrates a critical problem. In private industry, it is those productivity increases that finance real pay increases, justified by the increased value of the output. In public services, pay cannot rise in "real" terms - ie, over and above inflation - without simultaneously increasing the real cost of public spending.

This offers a grim choice to any government attempting to stabilize public spending and most western governments have been struggling to do so since the late 1970s. Either government can try to hold the "real" pay of its own employees constant - in which case they will fall further and further behind private sector employees (unless the latter are to be deprived of the fruits

of their productivity by pay controls). Or it can cut staff and be accused of cutting services. A third option would be to allow rising pay to absorb more and more of public spending, in which case it will eat deeper into other budgets.

In practice, governments pursue a mix of all three policies. After the first, extensive election pledges had been redeemed, in 1979-80, the Thatcher Government has held pay roughly constant in real terms, as recent calculations by the National Institute for Economic and Social Research demonstrate.

For the public services as a whole, pay rose just 0.1 per cent faster than prices from 1980-81 to 1984-85, some 7.2 per cent slower than in the economy as a whole. The nurses did fall behind inflation by 2.5 per cent while the police roared 15.9 per cent ahead, and the teachers by just 1 per cent. Of course all lobbyists measure pay against their best past place in the pay league - in the teachers' case, the 1970s. This competitive lobbying is a much worse way of finding than market forces because it entrenches groups of employees in party camps (police and soldiers with the Tories, local authority manual workers with Labour).

The government has set a series of declining "pay factors" which cumulatively allowed for a 17.5 per cent rise in pay in the past four years, compared with the 31.5 per cent increase that was actually made. Low "pay factors" are clearly a way of lowering the inflation

temperature. The real question is whether they are also a way of stimulating productivity.

While inflation was declining, the "pay factors" each year turned out to be less severe at the end of the year than they appeared to be at the beginning. And there was always the contingency reserve built into public spending plans to help bridge the gap. The real test comes now when inflation has risen - sharply if temporarily - and the Chancellor is grimly determined to protect his contingency reserve from raids early in the financial year.

The Government has therefore resorted to another short-term expedient by "staging" its award to nurses. This has the effect of diminishing the impact of their 8.6 per cent increase on the bills for 1985-86, but raising the 1986-87 baseline a good 3 per cent - before any pay increase is discussed for next year. In the past this particular dodge made an awful mess of public spending figures in the early years of the Thatcher Government, but on this occasion is plainly intended to tide it over a bump in the inflation figures, while seeing the popular and non-striking nursing profession right.

Nor will a widening gap between public and private pay instantly produce a clear market signal. The situation will instead deteriorate until there is a sudden exodus or shortage and a great deal of damage will have to be expensively undone. Meanwhile, the public sector will have lacked the stimulus to achieve

productivity. "Cash limits" or "pay factors" can more easily be met by cutting services (which rebounds on the government) than by increasing efficiency (which is hard work for its managers). The government needs more ways of measuring and rewarding efficiency in the public service.

Even the attempt to inject market forces into the settlement of public pay will not be enough without output measurement. Market criteria are a welcome improvement for public-sector workers on pressure group politics. The market is an unbiased indicator of whether individuals think the job is worth doing for the money. It tells us, for example, that plenty of people want to train as nurses, but that the trained ones can leave for better paid private medicine. But it cannot provide all the answers. If there are plenty of college leavers queuing up to become teachers, that is no guarantee of sufficient quality. Responsible, senior teachers may be locked in by years of specialization. They must not be exploited. But most important, if the market tells us we must pay public employees more, it does not say how the money is to be found.

The Government's aim should not be to hold public spending constant, but rather to maintain public services, at no real increase in costs. Of course it is difficult to measure the "output" of health or education. But until it is achieved to some degree, governments will either fail to cut spending, or deliver services, or both.

The author is economics editor of The Times.

Clifford Longley on the threat to rural Anglicanism

A deathly hush in the church

The Church of England faces extinction in the countryside in the next 20 years. Worse still, that warning is contained in an account of the weakness of the church in what is traditionally its natural rural habitat.

The analysis was published in paperback form yesterday. It is microscopic rather than macroscopic, dealing less on national trends than on the hardness of the kneecaps and the softness of the sermons in a selection of churches in one typical rural diocese. But the examples were chosen with care; and there is no reason to doubt that national trends can be read from them. It is a picture of almost unmitigated hopelessness.

In a typical rural diocese, church membership registered on parish electoral rolls fell from 17.5 per cent of the population in 1950 to 7.4 per cent in 1980. Hitherto the worrying national statistics have been explained away: at the grass roots, churchmen have been wont to say, there is life and hope for the future. But the message of the falling graphs is now seen to be all too accurate. There is no magic solution in sight, no new policy just working its way through which has not yet shown up in the figures.

The author of the report, Dr Leslie Francis, a church sociologist, has included a set of case-studies, with only the names changed. This is his account of the church in the village of "Falkwell". The vicar is "the Rev Owen Thornton" who is in his seventies and talks enthusiastically about "the movement of the Holy Spirit" in the two rural parishes under his care. But there is no Sunday school, no youth club, no young people in the tiny choir. There is a C of E primary school - with a roll on the borderline of viability, and the local education authority poised with an axe.

"The church school was founded in Falkwell in the 1850s, and the presence of the Christian church has been very strong in the village at least since the foundation of the Benedictine priory there in the twelfth century," Dr Francis writes. "Now, the 1980s are likely to see the withdrawal of this distinctive church presence in all but the medieval church itself. Already the church congregation has dwindled in numbers and grown old... At the same time the vicar, the Rev Owen Thornton, retires. Falkwell vicarage will be put up for sale, and the two parishes will be added to the pastoral care of neighbouring clergy-men. And so an era is about to end." In Falkwell, and elsewhere.

Similarly, there are case-studies of



individual clergymen, and how they conduct their all-important moments of contact with the local community, their Sunday services. Dr Francis sent out a team of priests-in-training to make random visits to every type of parish one typical Sunday. They returned "a lot wiser and good deal sadder."

They selected one typical deanery and went to every church in all 21 of its parish churches, which turned out to be a good cross-section of the church as a whole.

There were some good things, certainly. Almost all the church buildings looked cared for and well maintained, and most advertised their times of service (though only half announced the name and address of the vicar). But in a minority of cases finding out the times of services took considerable detective work.

The 24 services themselves were a let down. At only three was the vicar waiting at the door to welcome worshippers. Only six services had more than 10 in the congregation, six had five or less, and nine had between six and ten.

The team compared attendances with those reported by the incumbent in the diocesan statistical yearbook, and noted an average exaggeration of about 40 per cent. (I

may indeed be true that national statistics do not tell the real story, if this is the case generally. The real story may be much worse.)

Of the congregations, two thirds were women, and nearly 60 per cent were over 60. Two out of five services were attended by no one under the age of 40. At 16 of the 24 services there were no children or young people. The congregational singing was "poor and unenthusiastic" and in only three churches was there a choir judged to be of any use. The visitors felt uneasy about joining in.

Six of the sermons were rated interesting, ten as dull and boring, and the other services had none at all. The majority of clergy had apparently "given up trying" in their preachings, for their sermons related neither to the service nor to life. It must be said that there were some exceptions where none of these generalizations was true. But to pluck one eye-witness report at random from the case studies: "The sermon was a strange experience... the vicar spoke loudly and forcefully for nine minutes but quickly lost the attention of the congregation, so no use was made of visual aids or anecdotes to stimulate attention or elicit response... the whole style was didactic and forceful... authoritative and controversial

statements seem to have been made without any support of logic, argument, or fact..."

The whole picture is not just of statistical death, but of spiritual death, and Dr Francis calls it a crisis in rural Anglicanism. He does not think it too late if deliberate steps are taken, and his priority would be to find the means to interest the young people so conspicuously missing from rural church life.

He found a vicar who ran an annual "summer holiday club" for children in the vicarage grounds and a summer weekend event for teenagers, who assiduously visits the local schools and youth organizations and who sends his parish youth leaders and attend national meetings. There is a youth club for church members and another for non-members, also run by the church; and almost every weekday evening the vicar is engaged in one aspect or other of youth work. Three young people sit on the parochial church council. It is one parish with an obvious future. But there is no evidence from the survey of any general desire to copy such rare examples. It points, on the contrary, to an Anglican rural death-wish. The church has given up.

**Rural Anglicanism* by Leslie Francis, published by Collins at £5.95.

Why Rajiv and Reagan must be patient

Washington. Like his grandfather and mother, Rajiv Gandhi aims for a middling course as he shapes his policy with the big powers. In Moscow recently he reassured the Russians that it is business, as usual. In Washington now, he will seek improvements in relationship with a long history of mutual suspicion.

It was reported that some American officials were disappointed by Gandhi's warm approach to Moscow. But it is hard to believe that any American with a realistic view expects anything different. It was good political sense for Gandhi to make Moscow his first call. Here was a new leader meeting a new leader, making assurances of continuity in an established relationship which offers many bonuses for India.

The two countries are major trade partners and the Russians are India's principal arms suppliers, at bargain prices. Indians do not forget that when they were struggling to industrialize it was the Russians who built power stations and steelworks to help them get going.

In Moscow Gandhi did not embarrass his hosts on Afghanistan. He used the oblique line of expressing general disapproval of countries intervening in others. He criticised President Reagan's "Star Wars" ideas and blamed the Americans for failing to control Pakistan's nuclear weapons programme. Indo-Soviet friendship was

reaffirmed and a handsome trade deal struck.

Now it is America's turn. Both sides are anxious for rapprochement. US foreign policy towards India has generally been one of missed opportunities and misunderstanding.

Americans were suspicious of Nehru's mild socialism and the state economic planning he believed vital for a young developing country. They bridled the criticism America which he, and later Mrs Gandhi, handed out. India has always felt willfully misunderstood by the United States, has deeply resented America's backing of Pakistan, and feels it has often been ignored, not treated with the respect due to the dominant and democratic power in south Asia.

Indians also think, resentfully, that Americans do not know much about them. Perhaps Gandhi's young technocrat image and the festival of India that he will launch during his trip, along with the current state of films and television series set in India, will broaden minds.

In Rajiv Gandhi the Americans sense a major opportunity for improvement. They like the look of him. He is essentially one of "Midnight's Children", a product of independent India, with none of the historical baggage borne by people of his mother's generation. Since he had no political past, he arrived in

power with no scores to settle.

The Americans were encouraged by his relatively liberal, tax-cutting and business-boosting budget. President Reagan hailed it, over-enthusiastically, as an economic revolution.

But a new man and a shift in the economic course do not mean that India will draw closer to the West at the expense of the Russian relationship it values. The idea, once part of American thinking about India, that working relationships with both the Russians and the Americans are mutually exclusive, is old-fashioned but still persists.

Gandhi's understandable ambition is to secure the best of all possible worlds. In private he has expressed his desire for friendship ties with the US, which is an even bigger trading partner than the Soviet Union. He sees his country embarking on a new industrial revolution based on high technology, and the Americans are willing to trade hardware and expertise that only they can provide.

Trade, technology and military sales will be relatively straightforward areas of agreement, but there are profound and prickly questions which have always bedevilled the relationship. Pakistan will be high on the agenda.

In particular the prime minister will tell the president bluntly of his anxiety over Pakistan's nuclear weapons programme, and US mili-

tary supplies to Pakistan. India believes that the Americans always backed Pakistan in the Indo-Pakistani wars, and that Reagan should use his leverage to ensure that Pakistan does not develop its nuclear capability.

There is an extraordinarily sensitive balancing act here. The Americans arm Pakistan against the Russian threat and use it as a conduit for supplying the Mujahidin in Afghanistan. The Americans will try to assure Gandhi that the balances are right, that Pakistan is not as close to making its own bomb as the Indians say, that American influence on this question are felt and heeded.

India's reluctance to say much about the Russian invasion of Afghanistan annoys Americans. But in private the Indians are dismayed by it, and agree the opportunity this provides for Pakistan to build its military strength. The key to stability on the subcontinent, the relationship between India and Pakistan, offers Gandhi the critical challenge of his leadership.

The United States is entitled to hope that the new leader in Delhi offers the prospect of change for the better. But considering the history of Indo-American relations, and the cross-currents created by Pakistan, the Russians and Afghanistan, Americans should not hope for too much at first.

Trevor Fishlock

John O'Sullivan

Just an arc for art's sake

New York. While London has been absorbed in the battle, now happily won, to repel Mr Palumbo's glass tower, New Yorkers have been squabbling with equal ferocity over a 12ft high, 112ft long, intentionally rusting steel wall which goes under the name "Tilted Arc". This is a piece of minimalist sculpture by the artist Richard Serra - but it is not nearly minimalist enough for some people.

"Tilted Arc" was commissioned in 1979 by the General Services Administration (GSA), the house-keeping department of the US government, as part of its "Art in Architecture" programme. This programme is designed to improve the quality of life of people working in federal buildings by underwriting works of art that "enhance the environment".

Serra finished sculpting the rusty wall in 1981 and it was installed in Manhattan's Foley Square where, said to say, many of the office workers failed to realize that it was a work of art at all. They thought it was a temporary protective structure akin to scaffolding. When they realized that it was indeed art - and permanent art at that - their rage knew no bounds.

They complained that the sculpture was an eyesore, that it attracted graffiti, that it sheltered vagrants, that it offered muggers a useful hiding place from which to spring out at unsuspecting victims, and that it got in the way of picnics and concerts in the square. Their cause was taken up by the more populist politicians and journalists. The columnist Beth Fallon wrote ominously: "The line has got to be drawn somewhere, and to me the rusty steel thing is that somewhere."

In the face of these philistine protests, however, some were determined to believe that "Tilted Arc" enhanced the environment. One critic wrote lyrically: "The Arc, in its long gentle sweep, reaches out to embrace the two great classical courthouse buildings across the square, pulling the civic buildings around Foley Square together."

Serra took heart and threatened to take out an injunction if the GSA tried to remove his Arc. It was, he said, site-specific. His home was Foley Square. To remove it elsewhere would be to destroy it. One might have imagined that such arguments would be unappealing to an art world composed largely of patrons, gallery owners and museum officials. They reduce a patron to the artist's slave, subject to the demands of the artist's vision. And they cast doubt on the value of museums and galleries which, after all, are usually the repository for work intended by the artist for some other place. Nonetheless, that art world rallied round magnificently.

So a long legal battle is possible. It might be averted if Serra were to be converted from minimalism to the aesthetic theory of destructionism. He might then, for purely artistic purposes, blow up "Tilted Arc" and collect another \$175,000.

Philip Howard

Thatcher? I'm not sure

The trouble with Mrs Thatcher is not that she does not go to Eton; nor, since silly old Bernardine said she did not sleep with the right people while at Eton. She would clearly have been an ornament of the old Coll, and elected unanimously to Pop. Nor is the trouble that she is a woman. Whatever you think of her policies, it is a great distinction for our generation to have Britain's first female prime minister; and about time too, considering where the males have got us.

Nor is the trouble the mobbish complaint that she is suburban or common. Snobbery is the *Pax Britannica*, but it is not confined to one class. In any case the best recent prime ministers have had a common touch, or at any rate put on a good performance of being at home with ordinary people of the lower and middling sort, whoever they are. If the choice is between Sloane Ranger and Finchley housewife, there is no contest. Finchley housewife wins by a knock-out.

Nor is the trouble that she seems a bit short of the gentler feminine virtues, and that her voice is not ever soft, gentle and low, an excellent thing in women. To get to the top in politics, you have to be as gentle as a Brillo pad. Nor is the trouble that she might not be top of one's list of candidates to be marooned with on a desert island. In fact she would be formidably enterprising at Robinson Crusoe do-it-yourself. Nor is the trouble that she is said not to have much sense of humour, though she must not be surprised if some of us smile as she tries to recite the Prayer of St Francis outside Downing Street.

The cloud, like a man's hand, that arises about her grows out of her single-mindedness. Some of us wish that we were as cocksure of anything as she seems of everything. No doubt there are simple truths in the *Copybook Headings* even in the dismal science of economics. But most economics is not a science at all, whatever the ayatollahs of monetarism may preach, but making the best of a bad job with the imperfect and perverse material of human nature. Old Sir Winston said: "Whenever I ask England's six leading economists a question, I get seven answers - two from Mr Keynes." Enthusiasm and fanaticism are dangerous, especially when you are sure you are right; and most schemes of political improvement are very laughable things.

In any case, as politicians say sanctimoniously, the argument is not about personalities but about "issues"; of course you cannot tidily separate issues from personalities. Mrs Thatcher's policies were a necessary reaction created by the inflation and union anarchy of the 1970s, and they have done much to mitigate both those evils. But inflation and union anarchy are not

the only evils in this wicked world. The wets and wobblers among us would like a bit more evidence that these brave new policies are working in the way they are infallibly supposed to and raise an eyebrow when told that they need another five years to work.

I am afraid it is worse even than that. I dare say we are short-sighted and colour-blind. But we do not much like the look of this brave new United Kingdom towards which the policies are supposed to be working. It seems a bit bleak. It sounds anti a number of things that we are on the side of, like boring old dons, and teachers, and the BBC, and the Civil Service, and the National Health Service, and the arts, and the humanities, and the poor, and the old, and the silly, and even Sir Peter Hall (to an extent).



The new vocationalism in education is just another line for barbarism. This Jungian dream of the strong silent individual is another name for selfishness. Small businessmen, and computer-studies, schools, and tax cuts for the fat cats, and thrushful entrepreneurs are all very well, to an extent. But if they leave no room for Old Chalkie medical treatment in the world for sceptical civil servants, and vital good, and the pursuit of learning even though there is no profit in it, and tabloid newspapers that tell the truth as well as titillate, and poetry, and England any more.

A good thing, too, you may say. But I am not so sure. And now, that is quite enough politics, Philip. There must be more important things to write about. And indeed there are.

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P.O. Box 7, 200 Gray's Inn Road, London WC1X 8EZ. Telephone: 01-837 1234

STICK TO THE BIG PRINT

On Monday President Reagan will announce his decision about whether or not to continue to abide by the never ratified but unofficially observed Salt 2 treaty which the Soviet Union has persistently violated. The violations are well documented as they are for those other U.S.-Soviet arms control measures whose existence has induced a profound and natural suspicion in Washington about the basic value of arms control. Does it enhance security or, when conducted with the Soviet Union, only induce a sense of false security which then leads to danger?

Mr Reagan's decision has to take account of four ingredients. They are, the actual security of the United States; public opinion at home; Alliance opinion; and the nature of the strategic relationship which he is attempting to define and mould with the Soviet Union.

On the first point it is clear that Salt has helped to erode American security, though the arithmetic of missile technology shows that no irreparable point has been reached or would be reached by some continued short-term observance of the treaty. Domestic public opinion is a more difficult area for Mr Reagan because he has to make it clear why the Soviet Union can be allowed to violate the treaty and not the United States. He has to beware of inducing the American people to lose confidence in its ultimate ability to be firm with the Soviet Union where it matters, and in the words of Mr George Shultz, his Secretary of State, "to act in a way that could help discipline Soviet behaviour" without being so wedded to improving relations that "we turn a blind eye to actions that undermine the very foundation of stable relations".

LE SCARGILLISME FRANÇAIS

Less than a year ago Communist ministers were still sitting in the French cabinet, although their party was visibly less and less happy with the government policies - it was expected to support. At the local level Communists and Socialists are still working together in the administration of quite a number of French towns. Yet the bitterness of relations between the two parties has reached a level that has not been seen since the height of the cold war.

In France, it should be remembered the cold war was not entirely cold. In the autumn of 1947 the French Communists, who had been told by Stalin to regard themselves as partisans operating in enemy territory, did their best to paralyse France with a series of blatantly political strikes which in many places degenerated into violence. They were taken back by the firmness and vigour with which Socialist ministers reacted to this onslaught. One of them, Jules Moch, the interior minister, earned himself a secure place in left-wing demagoguery by expanding and deploying France's specialised riot police, the CRS (Compagnies Républicaines de Sécurité).

This week it began to seem as if those days had come again. Early on Wednesday morning a "commando" of workers (mainly, it seems, municipal workers employed by Communist town councils), armed with bits of wood, catapults and ball-bearings, staged a surprise attack on a ball-bearing factory in the Paris suburb of Ivry which had been occupied by the police a week earlier after a 49-hour sit-in by a hard core of trade unionists opposed to the Swedish parent company's decision to close it down. Seven hours of vicious fighting followed, in which 65 CRS and 34 "demonstrators" (if that is the right word) were injured. Among 68 of the latter arrested only one was found on identification to be an employee of the ball-bearing firm, SKF.

M Pierre Joxe, today's Socialist Minister of the Interior, has shown himself a worthy successor of Jules Moch - as the Communist newspaper *L'Humanité* was quick to point out. There is an absolute right to demonstrate in France," he told the National Assembly. "But the right to riot does not exist."

THE STRASBOURG MARRIAGE

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At this point Mr Shultz has been consulting Nato, whose meeting ended yesterday with an endorsement of Mr Reagan's position at Geneva, but no mention of his Strategic Defence Initiative which is in fact a fundamental part of that whole Geneva package. Moreover, the allies made it clear that they would not like Mr Reagan to repudiate Salt 2, certainly at this stage.

What Mr Reagan has to bear in mind, therefore, is the fact that Europe is still not ready to embrace the full logic of Soviet arms violation, both with Salt and with the anti-ballistic missile treaty which covers strategic defence research against incoming missiles. The Soviet defence programme for strategic defence this year is greater than that which will be funded in next year's American defence budget, which is a measure of the importance Moscow attaches to the principle of strategic defence.

Yesterday Dr George Keyworth, the President's chief scientific adviser, announced that the technological prospect for effective missile defence had so improved that a practical demonstration could easily emerge before the end of the Reagan presidency.

In the face of such momentum, the Soviet Union will obviously not give up trying to stifle the American defence effort by encouraging allied disapproval until it is clear that Washington is going to sit it out patiently at Geneva. In consequence a visit to Europe later this month of Vice-President Bush will be important if he succeeds in allaying European doubts about the technology gap and the brain drain, by offering a fuller political and technical partnership in the whole programme than has hitherto been indicated from Washington.

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Finally Mr Reagan's calculations concern America's long-term relationship with the Soviet Union. As Mr Shultz says: "So long as the Soviet system is driven by ideology and national ambition to seek to aggrandize its power and undermine the interests of the democracies, true friendship and co-operation will remain out of reach." The West as a whole, led by the United States, therefore has to resist this power drive vigorously while, in the thermo-nuclear age, extending more constructive possibilities.

It is hard work, bedevilled by short memories. Fifteen years ago when the United States was beset by difficulties the Soviet Union exploited those conditions to a point where they believed that the global "co-relation of forces" had shifted in their favour. That is now not the case since the Soviet Union, its military systems apart, labours under a profound and endemic domestic crisis, only masked by the menace of its global military posture. Hope now springs from the technical feasibility of strategic defence, which could enable both sides to depart from what has been known as "the balance of terror" - the confrontation of offensive arsenals and mutual threat - to one in which security is based on the natural principle of defence.

President Reagan should thus postpone a repudiation of Salt 2 because there is no immediate need to play the Soviet Union at its own game. There will be time enough to tidy up the debased small print of arms control when the principle of strategic defence is fully accepted at Geneva. That is the ultimate test of Soviet good intention and Mr Reagan should not allow detailed manoeuvring to distract his public opinion, his allies or the Soviet leadership from that principle.

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Response to the Heysel tragedy

From Mr Michael Rose

Sir, Proposals to issue identity cards for soccer spectators could represent an unacceptable infringement of personal freedom. What will happen to the casual spectator, like myself, who enjoys visiting different football grounds and watching games between two teams, neither of which he supports?

Will he be barred from entering the ground for not possessing an identity card issued by either of the two competing clubs? Will he just have to curtail his attendances to the local club's home and away games? And if he only attends a few games a year, will he be eligible to apply for a supporter's credential?

The implications for freedom of movement are momentous and must be carefully considered. Yours faithfully, MICHAEL ROSE, 118 Magdalen Street, Colchester, Essex.

From the Chairman of the Institute for the Study of Conflict

Sir, Matches played in the morning would give less opportunity for drinking before the game. A kick-off time of, say, 10.30 am would not inconvenience away supporters whose travelling distance is small, e.g. for "local derbies" where passions often run high. I suggest that the police be given the power to stipulate morning matches when they see fit.

Yours faithfully, FRANK BRENCHLEY, Chairman, Institute for the Study of Conflict, 12-14 Golden Square, W1.

From Mr R. S. B. Miller

Sir, As a Scottish football supporter please may I dissociate myself from the tasteless and insensitive self-righteousness emerging in my country in the wake of the disaster in Brussels last week at the European Cup final.

The ban on English clubs should certainly have applied to Scottish (and probably Welsh) clubs. The fact that this has not happened means that there will be a feeling in Scotland that the problems of the past have been solved.

This is simply not true. As recently as 1981 there was a horrific pitch invasion at the Scottish Cup Final which miraculously did not result in any serious injuries but which might easily have done. There was also trouble at the recent Scotland/England game at Hampden Park.

Drunkness and vandalism before and after games are both widespread and the fact is that the recent changes in laws have simply meant that the problems are not focused in one focus but rather dispersed throughout various areas of the city.

It will only be a matter of time before these people wreak havoc in some European capital, causing further disgrace. Furthermore, they may be joined by English hooligans pretending to be Scottish fans.

Commentators who refer to a "British disease" are right, and the danger of a repetition of last week's events in Brussels will not be avoided until there is a British solution.

Yours faithfully, R. S. B. MILLER, 21 Queen's Crescent, Newington, Edinburgh.

Unbuckling the Belt

From Mr Tony Paterson

Sir, Roger Humber's subtle article (May 18) should not deflect the Government's resolve to keep the Green Belt inviolate in the South-east and elsewhere. Counting his brassbands and bulldozers in a sugar-layer of spurious electoral advantage to the Government, he contends that "...the cost of defending this land is continued unemployment".

Electoral calamity for the Tories would be a likelier result of permitting substantial encroachment on Green Belt land in the South-east. Any oblique beneficial spin-off on the jobs front would be far outweighed. Patrick Jenkin shows the after experience the popular revolt occasioned by his two draft circulars (both hastily withdrawn) which hinted, in August, 1983, that the Green Belt was "up for grabs". It was "like standing on the wrong end of a rake", he later candidly admitted.

The error then was momentarily to forget that the power-house of today's Conservative Party is the suburbs, where Green Belt matters most. A host of the South-east's Conservative MPs, freshly alerted to the danger by the Alliance's advances in this month's county council elections, can be expected to step in again, as they did last time, if the Government lets siren voices like Mr Humber's lead it astray again.

Yours faithfully, TONY PATERSON, 76 Lansdale Road, Barnes, SW13, May 20.

Tory economic record

From Professor Wynne Godley

Sir, According to your leader, "Foundations for stability" (June 3), most "conventional statistics" other than those for unemployment show that "the British economy is working better than it has done for 15 or 20 years". This provocative claim is based on reports that output and orders are at record levels and that employment has grown 600,000 since the last election.

A record level of output is nothing to be proud of. Total output has, indeed, been at a record level in every post-war year except 1958 (when it fell 0.1 per cent) and the notorious years 1974-76 and 1980-82. It is the growth rate of output, not its level by which performance is to be judged.

As it happens, it looks as though growth in the six year period 1979-85 (7 per cent) will be lower than in any other six-year period since the war except those ending in 1980-84;

it was less than half that achieved in any six-year period between 1948 and 1974.

There is only cosmetic significance in measuring the growth since the trough in 1981. Would it make our present performance a better one if the 1979 deflation had been more savage and the 1981 trough, in consequence, deeper?

Neither manufacturing output nor investment are at anything like record levels; they are both a long way below 1979 and net investment in manufacturing has on balance been negative taking the period as a whole. Order books were much higher than now in 1973, the last boom year. Employment may have risen 600,000 since the last election but it is not at a record level; it is 1.2 million lower than in 1979.

Prices are at a record level but their rate of growth is, for the time being, down to 7 per cent compared with 10 per cent in the first half of 1979 when the Conservative government came to power. This is not a

'Lack of vision' on higher education

From Professor T. M. F. Smith and Dr I. Diamond

Sir, The recent Green Paper on the Development of Higher Education into the 1990s is a bitterly disappointing document. It discusses financial resources rather than policy options and leads entirely the vision of its predecessors such as Robbins and Beveridge.

The framework for the discussion of resources is set down in paragraph 9.9, headed "Future public funding and planning for the longer term", which starts with the sentence: "Present projections suggest that there will be a substantial fall in student numbers in the 1990s". The projections referred to are "Variant Y" of those produced by the Department of Education and Science in their *Report on Education 100*.

While recognising that all projections depend on a set of assumptions, all serious commentators, including the Royal Society and the Royal Statistical Society, have criticised these projections on the grounds that the assumptions upon which they are based are consistently pessimistic.

The underlying theme of the Government's projections is that the demand for higher education in the 1990s will follow the trend in the 18-year old population and will thus decline steadily until 1994 after which there will be a small increase. There are two grounds on which this can be challenged.

First, there was a steady expansion in higher education in the late 1960s, a period characterized by a decline in the 18-year old population similar to that to be experienced in the next ten years.

Second, demand for higher education varies widely between different subgroups of the population, defined by factors such as sex, social class and age. In order to forecast demand successfully, it is necessary to consider both the numbers in these subgroups and the trends in their levels of participation in higher education.

Cloud over costs

From Professor Martin Christopher

Sir, The rising trend in inflation has once more evoked the predictable response that cost increases in general and wage increases in particular must be kept as low as possible. Once more we hear that we are pricing ourselves out of overseas markets.

Whilst this may be partly true it tends to cloud the real issue. Firstly prices tend to be governed by the market, not by suppliers' costs, and secondly customers are always prepared to pay more for products that they may perceive to embody added value.

If anything the problem is that we still feel that we should be the lowest cost producers when in reality this is a position we could never attain. The highest added-value producers, a position far more in keeping with our skills and inventiveness.

Yours faithfully, MARTIN CHRISTOPHER, Cranfield School of Management, Cranfield Institute of Technology, Cranfield, Bedfordshire, May 22.

The Government's bold and

electorally popular Green Belt policy

of not-one-inch is about to face its

first major challenge - at Tillingham

Hall, near Thurrock in Essex, where

Consortium Developments Limited

has just unveiled its plan to build in

the Green Belt Britain's first private

new town for almost 100 years (one

of 15 around London, if the

consortium gets its way).

David Owen, in a speech at

Plymouth on May 14, has already

tossed down the gauntlet about this

proposal. The Government should

deflate step clear of the rebounding

rate this time. Instead, it should link

up the need (rightly identified by Mr

Humber) for new building land in the

South-east with its 1983

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THE TIMES

FINANCE AND INDUSTRY

Executive Editor Kenneth Fleet

Now let's thrash out fair City dealing

Now that the bones of the new stock market structure have been agreed, despite the sidishow rebellion by some Stock Exchange members this week, the attention of investors, practitioners, legislators and signed-up regulators should turn to the thorny question of how to protect investors under the new, more free-wheeling system.

It has long been acknowledged that new and important problems are bound to arise from abolishing the separation of brokers and jobbers in different firms, not to mention the wider tie-ups of these hybrid firms with banks and large-scale fund management companies. The built-in protection, far from merely theoretical, though taken for granted, will go. What will replace it, and, given the weakness of human nature, will it work?

Most of the noise so far has come in the form of bleating about unnecessary disclosure and expense by those most likely to benefit from the changes. Much more light was to be gleaned from a speech by the Tory MP Tim Eggar this week to an Institute of International Research seminar a mile or so to the west of the City.

Mr Eggar clearly feels that the new firms will need to embrace new market practices with more enthusiasm than seems likely at present, and fears that the new structure of supervised, statutory-based self-regulation outlined in Norman Tebbit's White Paper on Financial Services in January will prove to have more holes than have yet been discovered.

As Mr Eggar points out, one of the new conglomerates such as Barclays de Zoete Wedd, Warburg, Rowe & Pitman Akroyd or the Citibank group can at the same time be banker to a company, raise long-term debt or equity, make a market in the securities involved, retail them to investors and buy them as managers of discretionary funds.

The White Paper suggests that the best way to protect clients from the possible conflicts of interest involved is through following the rules for the conduct of business outlined in Chapter 7 of the White Paper. This is, in effect, based on three principles: That "Chinese walls of silence" between different sections of a firm cannot be relied on and that principles of getting the best deal for the client, supported by disclosure of information to clients to enable them to judge if this is happening, offer the rest.

As drafted, some of the rules would certainly reduce the benefits and synergy of the new conglomerates, particularly the

suggested rule that, if a firm buys and sells shares for a client for its own account, it must offer a better price than obtainable elsewhere in the market. In this case, it might be fair, as BZW has argued, that a price equal to the best obtainable would be enough, though not, as Rowe & Pitman suggests in its comments this week, that market makers should be excluded from this provision.

If any such concessions on rules are to be made to the new powerful firms, an even greater emphasis needs to be laid on disclosing information to clients automatically, whether about the firm's role, its special knowledge or the exact price and time of dealing.

BZW is worried about the problems of disclosing its role. Rowe & Pitman argues against the need to stamp contract notes with the time of execution of an order (though records would be available). This is, to say the least, not as positive a time as they might take. In the end these firms are going to face a choice. Either they make disclosures which they find tedious, costly and unnecessary, or they are going to face tighter direct controls to separate their functions again. Disclosure is surely preferable.

The carping that is already evident - and it would be quite unfair to think this is confined to those who have had the courage to put their thoughts on paper - also supports Mr Eggar's fears that firms are likely to take a much more legalistic approach to rules in their competitive new world.

The trouble with the new supervisory framework, apart from the temporary separation of the two top tier bodies, is that the operative day-to-day regulators are bodies that are assumed to have the skills, experience and authority of the Stock Exchange Council but, in many cases exist yet only on paper. We may be asking too much of them. That is especially the case if firms used to the legalistic approach of the United States, or to an unregulated atmosphere in, say, commodity markets here, are not willing to bend their behaviour to quiet nods and winks on which Stock Exchange and Bank of England have traditionally relied. Mr Eggar fears this is inevitable and will lead, equally inevitably, to a legalistic body here like the Securities & Exchange Commission and the rich pickings for lawyers that would bring. If it does come to this, it will, for once, be the fault of practitioners rather than Whitehall or the rule-makers in the City.

Timely link for Sedgwick

The galaxy of senior City banking and investment talent who lunched with James Harvey and boardroom colleagues on Thursday left no doubt of the significant role Transamerica Corporation is expected to play on this side of the Atlantic - and not only through its new association with Sedgwick Group. When financial services is the name of the game Transamerica is bound to be a major force.

The timing of the link with Sedgwick is as good as the logic. As Mr Harvey observed, "rates are beginning to turn in the United States. We shall have a good year this year and the future is quite bright".

Sedgwick, which will have its own form of protection in the shape of Transamerica's 39 per cent stake, can assuredly grow faster and more profitably in the United States in alliance with Fred S. James, whose strength lies there. Conversely, James' United Kingdom business, based on Wigham Poland, will join a bigger league when Wigham Poland is integrated with Sedgwick. Mr Harvey's ambition to see Sedgwick James become "the premier brokerage business in the world" could

well be realized. It will be away to a flying start on July 1 when Sedgwick shareholders approve the merger with James to create the second largest broking group after Marsh & McLennan.

James is forecasting a 60 per cent increase in its dollar earnings, which does not look unrealistic in present conditions. Premium rates are hardening because underwriters have begun turning away unprofitable and risky business. This is precisely the kind of environment which favours the big brokers with the muscle to place difficult business.

Under the terms of the deal Transamerica will gain a 39 per cent equity interest in Sedgwick, but only a 29.9 per cent voting right. There are restrictions on increasing its interest. Transamerica, which bought James only four years ago, has widespread insurance interests in the US, including property and casualty and life insurance. It will gain not only a wider outlet for some of its life insurance products but the possibility of a turn on its holding in the combined broking group. It may not, however, sell more than 10 per cent of its holding for the next four years.

Hong Kong takes over failed bank as share prices dive

By Peter Wilson-Smith, Banking Correspondent

The Hong Kong Government stepped in yesterday to take over the failed Overseas Trust Bank (OTB) after a day of turmoil in the colony's financial markets which saw share prices record their biggest fall for 3½ years.

The decision to bail out the OTB was taken at an emergency session of the colony's policy-making Executive Council. Legislation was being rushed through last night to allow the bank to reopen for business on Monday morning.

Before news of the rescue, anxious investors had watched as shares on the Hong Kong market tumbled. The Hang Seng index closed 86.95 points down yesterday at 1,542.55 and

London dealers later reported volatile dealings in Hong Kong shares. There were also reports in Hong Kong of customers withdrawing money from other small banks.

It is the second time in less than two years that the Hong Kong Government has had to rescue a bank. In 1983 it took over Hang Lung Bank. The OTB, with assets of about HK\$10 billion (£1 billion) and 144 local branches, is considerably bigger and its collapse comes at an unfortunate moment.

Confidence in Hong Kong's economy had been slowly reviving since the future of the

colony was resolved last year and this was reflected in the steady rise in share prices. The OTB's failure is likely to reawaken concerns about the efficacy of banking supervision in Hong Kong as well as proving costly for the taxpayer.

Sir John Brembridge, financial secretary, said the rescue could cost the government HK\$2 billion. He justified it on the grounds that confidence in the Hong Kong dollar is at stake. The government was also concerned to protect the bank's 100,000 depositors and head off further problems in the banking system.

Sir John said the failure appeared to involve hundreds of millions of Hong Kong

dollars. A criminal investigation has been set in train and charges have been brought against three people.

Shares in Hongkong Industrial and Commercial Bank (HICB) which is 62 per cent owned by the OTB are among the 10 biggest losers in Hong Kong and the fourth largest of the quoted banks. Mr Douglas Blye, secretary for monetary affairs in Hong Kong, has been named new chairman of the OTB.

The Hong Kong dollar held fairly steady on the foreign exchange markets yesterday, although dealers said it might have been supported by official intervention. It closed in London at HK\$9.86 to the pound, down from HK\$9.89.

IN BRIEF

Argentine debt deal

Argentina is on the point of announcing an agreement with the International Monetary Fund on a new economic programme, an Economy Ministry spokesman said yesterday. President Raúl Alfonsín said that Argentina had managed to secure a bridging loan.

Intensive discussions were under way in Washington yesterday to cobble together a package for Argentina before Monday when US bank regulators are due to discuss whether to downgrade Argentine debts. Downgrading would threaten new loans for Argentina and undermine attempts to sort out its \$49 billion (£39 billion) debts.

Washington sources confirmed yesterday that progress was being made towards an IMF deal. The US Treasury is believed to be involved with other Latin American and European governments in a \$450 million bridging loan, conditional on an IMF agreement.

Bank review

The Bank of England is to include loan facilities, acceptance and foreign exchange and interest rate swaps in a wide-ranging review of the fast-growing off-balance sheet business which banks have been carrying out. A tougher supervisory approach to off-balance sheet risks was foreseen by the Bank of England's announcement in April on note issuance and revolving underwriting facilities.

Legislation will not be necessary for the Government to achieve its aim of privatizing Rolls-Royce, the state-owned aero-engine manufacturer, the Department of Trade and Industry said yesterday. The Times reported earlier this week the department's view that legislation would be needed, but a spokesman admitted that this information has been given in error.

\$86m cash call

English China Clays has launched an £86.3 million rights issue and revealed a \$100 million facility in the US. Interim profits were up from \$22.4 million on sales of \$334 million against \$265 million. The interim dividend has been raised to 4p (3.6p).

Tempus, page 12

Ladbroke boost

The chairman of Ladbroke, Mr Cyril Stein, told shareholders that trading during the first five months of the year had been highly satisfactory. The shares rose 2p to 268p.

US jobless

The US unemployment rate was unchanged at a seasonally adjusted 7.3 per cent last month.

Work starts on British Gas sale

By David Young, Energy Correspondent

The Department of Energy has put two teams to work on the legislation and regulatory proposals for the sale of British Gas next year.

They will work throughout the summer on the detailed proposals which the Government is to place before Parliament in October or November to enable the sale to go ahead in the early summer of next year at a price of around £8 billion.

The extent of the regulatory controls that the Government wants to retain over the industry will determine the final price that the City puts on the corporation.

The desire of the Secretary of State for Energy, Mr Peter Walker, for a smooth passage for Whitehall's biggest privatization project yet has led him to put his former personal private secretary, Mr Michael Reidy, in charge of drafting those controls.

Preventing the private gas corporation from abusing its considerable monopoly powers



Peter Walker: setting wheels in motion

will be the main function of a new regulatory body, which will be largely modelled on OfTel, the body set up to monitor the telecommunications industry after the sale of British Telecom.

However, there have also been suggestions that because of the present strict legal controls on British Gas and because of its potential cash flow, any future "Ofgas" will be backed

Accountants allege PCW overwriting

By Alison Eadie

The independent investigation by Price Waterhouse, the accountants, into the £130 million losses made by Lloyd's syndicates run by Richard Beckett Underwriting Agencies appears to have uncovered a serious overwriting of business in the mid-1970s when the agency was called PCW.

Price Waterhouse found the accounts had been manipulated in the past to conceal the overwriting. The investigation also found that if the calculations for reserving had been done on the same basis last year as this, the losses last year would have been £75 million and not £39 million. The £39 million was covered by the compensation offer made to names by RBUA's parent, Minet Holdings.

The accountants also found that the reinsurances through the Chiltern Company, which were unscrupled as part of the offer last year, were the loss making syndicate's only reinsurance cover before 1983.

Price Waterhouse conducted the investigation on behalf of the RBUA names. The investigation shows the accountants believe that the £130 million losses for 1979-1984 are not simply underwriting losses, but are a part and parcel of the £40 million misappropriation of names' money by former executives of PCW.

The former executives of PCW, Mr Peter Cameron Webb and Mr Peter Dixon, now both live abroad. Mr Peter Dixon has been fined £1 million by Lloyd's for his part in the PCW affair.

Opec may follow UAE price cut

By Our Energy Correspondent

The prospect of the Organization of Petroleum Exporting Countries announcing an official cut in its world oil price structure at the end of this month has become more likely with the announcement yesterday that the United Arab Emirates is cutting prices and offering extended credit to customers.

The UAE, through its oil minister, Dr Mansoor bin Juma, has been consistently among Opec's more conservative voices in calling for joint efforts to stabilize world oil prices.

By announcing a 55-cent-a-barrel cut yesterday in its main medium grades to around \$27.55, the UAE has done no more than respond to the realities of the market but it is likely to lead to a chain of similar official cuts from neighbours such as Kuwait and even Saudi Arabia.

The extension of credit for its oil from 45 days to 75 days is also an effective discount for customers. The cut also reflects a split within the UAE itself as the oil whose price is being cut is from Abu Dhabi which has seen production suffer because fellow UAE member Dubai has been over-producing.

New Bunzl bid rejected

By Cliff Feltham

Brammer, the engineering group, last night scorned a £154 million takeover bid from the paper making group Bunzl - a £15 million increase on its earlier offer.

The chairman of Brammer, Mr John Head, said: "Nothing has changed. We still reject the bid. We are totally antagonistic towards going down market with Bunzl - commercially we cannot live with the thought."

He will be writing to shareholders this weekend urging them to dismiss the new terms and forecasting a substantial increase on last year's profits of

£10.2 million - perhaps to close on £12 million, according to some analysts.

In the meantime Brammer is going ahead with a special meeting next Friday to obtain shareholders' approval for a £44 million takeover bid of its own, for Energy Services and Electronics.

Bunzl says its offer, which is final, will be dropped if this deal is approved.

Bunzl's new terms are 72 shares and £108 of 7 per cent convertible loan stock for every 100 Brammer shares. The cash alternative goes up to 420p.

Westland white knight 'at hand'

By Our City Staff

Westland, the troubled helicopter company, says that a move from a "white knight" should be expected shortly, at least before the extended closing date for acceptances of the contested £89 million takeover bid by Mr Alan Bristow's new company, Bristow Rotorcraft.

Schroder Wagg, Westland's merchant bank, says it was not surprised that Bristow obtained only about 30 per cent of Thursday night.

It has always been sceptical of Mr Bristow's claims for a near 40 per cent stake in the company, arguing that the managers of some of the institutional holdings might not accept his offer.

Mr Bristow said that the founding investors in his new company, including Kleinwort Benson, his merchant bank, Hoare Govett, the stockbroker, and Montagu Investment Management, among others, have a 20.02 per cent stake in Westland and holders of 9.05 per cent of this stock accepted his offer on Thursday.

Westland will have to make a move before the extended closing date on June 20. If shareholders see no action soon they are more likely to take Mr Bristow's offer, but he has not stated June 20 is the final closing date.

Japan warned over Turkish contract

From Edward Townsend, Tokyo

A new row between Britain and Japan over a £400 million Bosphorus bridge contract is likely to erupt if Britain's old Cleveland Bridge Company fails to win a significant share of the project.

This was clear in Tokyo yesterday by Mr Geoffrey Pattie, Minister of State for Industry, who said that relations between Britain and Japan could turn sour if the

main contractors for the Turkish project - won by Japan with what is claimed to be an unfair level of state aid - did not place sub-contract work in Britain.

Cleveland Bridge submitted the lowest tender to build the bridge, but the Government would not match Japan's aid.

Mr Nakasone, the Japanese Prime Minister, has written to Mrs Thatcher explaining the

Japanese position. Mr Pattie, who is in Japan to promote investment in Britain, said the letter would remain confidential.

Britain has matched a Belgian offer of aid worth up to £21 million in support of a Leyland Bus consortium's bid for a £365 million contract to supply the Bangkok Mass Transit Authority with 4,500 buses and other facilities.

MARKET SUMMARY

STOCK MARKETS

FT Ind Ord	1,001.6 (-8.0)
FT-A All Share	634.96 (-4.84)
FT Govt Securities	81.81 (-0.02)
FT-SE 100	1,310.6 (-11.4)
Bargains	20.867
Dataseam USM	107.88 (-0.46)
New York	
Dow Jones	1,321.88 (-5.80)
Tokyo	
Nikkei Dow	12,716 (+0.48)
Hong Kong	
Hang Seng	1,542.55 (-86.95)
Sydney: AO	852.2 (-0.1)
New York:	
Amsterdam	214.5 (+0.9)
Frankfurt	
Commerzbank	1383.4 (+27.6)
Brauseite	
General	383.54 (+0.34)
Parke CAC	231.3 (-0.6)
Zurich	
SKA General	376.80 (+1.8)

GOLD

London fixing	am \$315.00 pm \$314.30
close	\$314.25-\$314.75 (\$247.75)
24hrs	
New York	
Comex \$315.15	

MAIN PRICE CHANGES

RISES	
Brammer	406 +48
GW Sparrow	51 +4
Jonas Woodhead	36 +5
Our Price	585 +25
Imperial Group	194 +6
LCP Holdings	120 +4
Satchel and Satchel	715 +20
Blue Arrow	198 +12
Vesper	305 +17
Chas Sharp	255 +20
Piccadilly Radio	24 +1
Milford Dock	82 +4
Cole Group	186 +4

FALLS

English China Clays	253 -10
Bunzl	468 -12
Energy Services	109 -6
Cookson Group	373 -10
RMC Group	374 -8
Oxford Instrument	273 -3
Davy Corporation	108 -6
Standard Telephones	150 -10
Thorne-EMI	448 -15
Kwik Save	202 -8
DRG	180 -5
Owen Owen	285 -20
Standard Chartered Bank	454 -13

CURRENCIES

London:	
£: \$1.2680 (-0.0027)	
DM: 3.9074 (+0.0259)	
Sfr: 3.2890 (+0.0240)	
FF: 11.9025 (+0.0665)	
Yen: 316.35 (+1.05)	
Index: 79.3 (+0.1)	
New York:	
£: \$1.2680	
DM: 3.90810	
Index: 145.8 (+0.7)	
ECU: 20.574532	
SDR: 20.786127	

INTEREST RATES

London:	
Bank Base: 12% - 12½%	
3-month Interbank: 12% - 12½%	
3-month eligible bills: 12 - 11½%	
buying rate	
US:	
Prime Rate: 10.00%	
Federal Funds: 7½%	
3-month Treasury Bills: 7.14 - 7.12	
Long bond: 106½% - 106¾%	

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In case of joint applications, all must sign and provide names and addresses on a separate sheet.

Block Letters Please (Please state Mr, Mrs, Miss or Title).

Forenames _____

Surname _____

Address _____

Signature _____ Date _____

FOREIGN EXCHANGES

The dollar and sterling gained at the expense of leading Continental currencies in very quiet and thin trading.

Sterling had a small rise in terms of the dollar for much of the session, but finally relapsed to a net loss of 27 points at \$1.2680.

However, attractive British interest rates ensured that the pound made steady progress on the Continent. It advanced from 9.3585 to 9.3974 against the mark, for example.

Sterling's effective exchange rate index closed 0.1 up at 79.3, having reached 79.5 during the session.

Continental currencies declined against the dollar included the mark, from DM3.0550 to DM3.0810, the Swiss franc, from 2.5650 to 2.5970, and the French franc from 9.3100 to 9.3585.

STERLING SPOT AND FORWARD RATES

Market rates	Market rates	Market rates	Market rates
1 day's average	1 day's average	1 day's average	1 day's average
June 7	June 7	June 7	June 7
New York	1.2680-1.2700	1.2680-1.2700	1.2680-1.2700
London	1.2680-1.2700	1.2680-1.2700	1.2680-1.2700
Amsterdam	1.2680-1.2700	1.2680-1.2700	1.2680-1.2700
Brussels	1.2680-1.2700	1.2680-1.2700	1.2680-1.2700
Geneva	1.2680-1.2700	1.2680-1.2700	1.2680-1.2700
Basel	1.2680-1.2700	1.2680-1.2700	1.2680-1.2700
Zurich	1.2680-1.2700	1.2680-1.2700	1.2680-1.2700
Stockholm	1.2680-1.2700	1.2680-1.2700	1.2680-1.2700
Copenhagen	1.2680-1.2700	1.2680-1.2700	1.2680-1.2700
Oslo	1.2680-1.2700	1.2680-1.2700	1.2680-1.2700
Helsinki	1.2680-1.2700	1.2680-1.2700	1.2680-1.2700
Tokyo	1.2680-1.2700	1.2680-1.2700	1.2680-1.2700
Manila	1.2680-1.2700	1.2680-1.2700	1.2680-1.2700
Bombay	1.2680-1.2700	1.2680-1.2700	1.2680-1.2700
Calcutta	1.2680-1.2700	1.2680-1.2700	1.2680-1.2700
Rangoon	1.2680-1.2700	1.2680-1.2700	1.2680-1.2700
Colombo	1.2680-1.2700	1.2680-1.2700	1.2680-1.2700
Singapore	1.2680-1.2700	1.2680-1.2700	1.2680-1.2700
Malaysia	1.2680-1.2700	1.2680-1.2700	1.2680-1.2700
Thailand	1.2680-1.2700	1.2680-1.2700	1.2680-1.2700
Philippines	1.2680-1.2700	1.2680-1.2700	1.2680-1.2700
Indonesia	1.2680-1.2700	1.2680-1.2700	1.2680-1.2700
Maldives	1.2680-1.2700	1.2680-1.2700	1.2680-1.2700
Sri Lanka	1.2680-1.2700	1.2680-1.2700	1.2680-1.2700
Myanmar	1.2680-1.2700	1.2680-1.2700	1.2680-1.2700
Burma	1.2680-1.2700	1.2680-1.2700	1.2680-1.2700
Laos	1.2680-1.2700	1.2680-1.2700	1.2680-1.2700
Cambodia	1.2680-1.2700	1.2680-1.2700	1.2680-1.2700
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FAMILY MONEY/1

Share pushers
anger
City broker

Capel-Cure Myers, the City stockbroker firm, has come out with some strong advice to its clients about how to combat the "revolving" habits of some investors. Called "Share Pushers", these investors have been "cold-calling" Capel's clients and urging them to buy shares in what Capel calls an "obscure Canadian gold mine". In some cases this has been followed by the arrival of unwanted contract notes, showing that shares have been bought when no order was placed.

The right way to deal with such calls, says Capel, is to say loudly that you have no interest whatsoever in the shares, that the salesman must not attempt to contact you again - and then hang up. Alternatively, you could "try to sell him that useless stock" but that is a technique, says Capel, which is not for the faint of heart.

On another note, the stockbroker warns that the wider share ownership so desired by the Government could lead to serious abuses. While not against the principle, Capel says that unless there are adequate safeguards against the selling of dud shares by highly-trained, highly-paid and highly-unscrupulous salesmen, there could be chaos and misery among investors.

Multi-journey
insurance scheme

Business travellers should note an improved travel insurance scheme from Royal Insurance, called "Business Traveller". The scheme is a considerable simplification of many types of travel insurance.

The customer does not have to record all his travel details with the insurer, and all journeys not exceeding three months, irrespective of how many the customer goes on, are covered by an annual premium. The scheme also covers private travel as long as it takes place near or even during a business trip.

The cover is provided in unit form, which means that the customer can choose combinations of different types of cover ranging from personal accident to medical insurance, and cancellation of travel arrangements to loss of luggage. Personal liability is automatically included under all forms of cover.

One unit of personal accident insurance, for example, includes death or permanent disability cover up to £25,000 and temporary disability cover of £225. The medical insurance cover includes a useful emergency medical contact card which gives access to Transcare's 24-hour service, including an air ambulance for repatriation.

For several units of cover, however, the scheme may not look as cheap. For European travel a single unit in any category costs £105 a year while for worldwide travel it costs £130 a year.

Gresham double

Another insurance company has entered the direct unit trust investment market. Gresham Life, which has offered unit-linked policies since the 1970s, has launched two unit trusts and promises to bring out more by the end of the year. The new trusts - Global Growth and Income - are managed by N. M. McNaughton Asset Management.

The growth fund will initially be invested about 35 per cent in the US and 30 per cent in Japan and Hong Kong. The remainder will be split between the UK, Europe and other markets. It is designed to give high capital growth, and anticipate a gross yield of 12 per cent. The yield on the income fund is forecast to be around 6 per cent, with virtually all of its money invested in the

UK. The charges on both funds are a standard 5 per cent initially, and 0.75 annually with an initial minimum investment of £500. There are discounts on the unit offer to anyone investing before June 20.

Gresham is aiming the trusts mainly at older investors. The company's market research among its own policyholders suggested that those over the age of about 55 were the most interested in a direct unit trust investment. Consequently Gresham is mailing details of the funds to 10,000 of its policyholders in this age group.

CTT uncertainty

Now that the dust has settled after the Budget with little change in capital transfer tax, those interested in CTT mitigation may find a report by tax consultants Parmenter Arthur useful. The report covers the varieties of off-the-peg inheritance trusts and similar schemes currently on offer from a wide range of insurance companies. The two authors of the report, Peter Legg and David Parker, are ex-employees of the Inland Revenue's Capital Taxes Office.

They not only describe the schemes in detail but analyse their effectiveness and desirability. Their main conclusion is that setting up an inheritance trust in which you make a loan, repaid to you over a number of years, is the best and safest method. It is also the most common scheme available.

Inheritance trusts where the loan is repaid are found to be less satisfactory, because they may be seen by the Revenue as artificial. Bottom of the list come the discounted loan schemes, which are increasing rapidly in popularity because of a feeling that the Revenue has not stamped them out yet it probably never will.

That sort of complacency, say the authors, is unwarranted. The Revenue



'Sorry, old boy, there's no R in the month'

may still move against them, causing complications for many people. The report costs £20 from Parmenter Arthur, 7 The Walrus, St Ives, Huntingdon, Cambs, PE17 4BY.

Retirement plan

Sun Life Assurance of Canada has launched a unit-linked executive retirement plan which it says, is as portable as present legislation permits. Premiums can be paid into the scheme on a monthly, yearly or lump sum basis.

Members can opt for early retirement or continue contributing until the age of 75 if they have not actually retired, but they have to state at the outset at what age they expect to retire. Aimed at smaller businesses, Sun Life of Canada will take on most of the administrative work connected with pension plans. It offers a choice of eight unit-linked funds in which schemes can be invested, and offers a business loan of up to 50 per cent of the value of units credited to the directors of a

company, which could be helpful in easing temporary cash-flow problems. While offering considerable flexibility, the scheme naturally depends on the performance of the underlying funds.

These funds to have been sold in 1984 for example have achieved a return of £1,131 over the past year, on £1,000 invested. The average managed fund produced £1,119.

Free home sales

The Property Shop group, offering estate agency and financial services, is opening offices inside three Asda stores. There is a free service to anyone putting their house up for sale before the end of June. From July onwards new clients will be charged a listing fee of only £280 plus VAT, rather than the usual estate agent's rate of around 2 per cent of the sale price.

The three Property shops are in stores at Elmsmere Park, Bradford and Wakefield. They will appear in other Asda stores over the next few years if the initial experiment is successful. As well as offering property services including sales and mortgages, the Property shops will help with other matters like insurance, pensions and investment.

Rates raised

The rise in building society investment rates continues. Among those to improve their offers this week were the Lloyds and the Yorkshire.

Lloyds has increased its Magnum account by 0.25 per cent, giving a net rate of 11.14 per cent. Though this is higher than most building society accounts, six weeks' notice is required and no interest is paid during the notice period. A £200 minimum investment is necessary. Lloyds has also raised its six-month notice account by 0.3 per cent to a net rate of 11.09 per cent.

The North of England has increased its two-year Maximum Yield term shares to

give a net rate of 10.75 per cent. This is 2.5 per cent above the society's ordinary share rate.

Currency 'roll-up'

One of the City's oldest merchant banks has launched an offshore "roll-up" fund designed for corporate and institutional investors. Baring is putting on offer from June 19 shares in the Baring Currency Fund, to be managed by Baring Fund Managers in Guernsey.

The fund is offering shares in sterling, US dollars, Deutschmarks and yen with no initial charge. A management fee of 0.75 per cent a year will be reduced for investors with large holdings. The fund is aiming for safe investment, with a reasonable rate of return which will be reinvested free of tax in the fund.

Any UK-based investor will eventually have to pay full income tax on all gains from the fund when the investment is realised, as on any other "roll-up" fund. But Baring has aimed it at corporate investors, because the longer they leave their money in the fund the lower their tax rate will fall under the Government's projected tax regime. So a company which would pay more than 40 per cent now would pay only 35 per cent tax on its gains if it left its money in the fund for, say, five years.

Scottish advice

A Scottish investment management company appears to have pulled off something of a coup in a link-up with one of the "big four" Japanese stockbroking firms. Murray Johnston, the Glasgow-based group which manages some £2.2 billion investment trusts, unit trusts and pension funds, has reached agreement with Yamachi Investment Trust Managers to advise on investments outside Japan. The Edinburgh firm of Ivory and Sims has also come into the agreement.

Yamachi has funds worth around £10 billion under its control.

GRE raises
car cover
by 10%

For the second time this year Guardian Royal Exchange, one of the largest motor insurers in Britain, is raising its premium rates on car insurance. This time the rates are going up on a selective basis by an average of 10 per cent, which follows January's increase of about 6 per cent.

The reason for this second increase is the staggering 20 per cent jump in the number of claims against motor policies towards the end of last year. Until recently one car owner in six was involved in an accident every year resulting in a claim. Now it is one in five.

This is a common problem which has hit virtually all motor insurers, yet none of them has a clear explanation of the cause of the higher claims.

GRE is trying to mitigate the effects of the increase by making a number of suggestions to policyholders. For instance, premiums on comprehensive policies can be reduced by taking a voluntary excess, or increasing an existing one. This means you have to pay more out of your pocket before you can start claiming - the rest back from the insurer.

Alternatively, by paying a little more, policyholders can get a protected no-claims discount so that even when they do claim, their subsequent policy premiums continue to receive the valuable discount.

Average motor premiums are now around £150 a year, but can run as high as £300 or £400. The monthly cost of paying for the average premium, however, would be only £12.57, and for a £250 annual premium it would be £21.46.

The scheme is based on an interest charge of 3 per cent (APR 6.7 per cent) which is considerably lower than many monthly payment schemes run by insurance brokers.

The cut-price
Crusader

Crusader Insurance, which first entered the motor market in 1979, has improved the terms on some of its policies and reduced the cost of others. It is raising the age limit for new business to 75, and has introduced discounts for drivers aged 40 or more.

From July reductions are also being made in non-comprehensive insurance policy rates as well as reductions on other policies in seven different areas. These are Hampshire, Northumberland, Staffordshire, Surrey, Cheshire, Isle of Man and Avon. On the other hand, drivers with comprehensive insurance will face an increase on these policies from July.

High street banking gap closes

The time is drawing closer when building society customers will be able to carry out virtually all financial transactions without walking into a bank.

This week's speech by Ian Stewart, Economic Secretary to the Treasury, to the Building Societies' Association laid out the Government's planned legislation to allow the societies a broader scope for activity.

Until the rules are changed early in 1987 building societies are unlikely to be able to meet all financial needs, but they can already go further than many of their customers suspect.

The start of the financial cycle for most people is the regular pay cheque. Most people who do not receive their money in cash each week have it paid into their bank account. There is no reason, however, why they should not have it paid directly into a building society account instead.

Many societies offer this service. The payment is easily arranged through the Bankers' Automated Clearing Service

(BACS) which is the way employees' pay is also transferred to ordinary bank accounts.

As soon as the money arrives in the building it begins earning interest, unlike most ordinary bank current accounts. Societies usually suggest that customers should use their ordinary share accounts, currently paying 8.25 per cent net, since they provide instant access and require no minimum deposit.

But other accounts can be used, such as Abbey National's "Chequesave" where amounts between £100 and £2,500 receive 7 per cent interest, net of basic rate tax which is automatically bumped up to 9.25 per cent if it gets over the £2,500 level.

There is a wide variation in the services you can get from different societies. The Gateway, for instance, offers no special services at all, beyond a higher rate of interest on balances as low as £1,000. The Abbey National offers a cheque-book linked to its "Chequesave"

account for paying bills. Each cheque costs £1.

In the autumn the Abbey will be offering a cash card which should give access to 200 cash machines by the end of next year. The Halifax already offers this.

Its accounts are more useful inasmuch as they will pay free standing orders, which many societies do not.

At present a building society account cannot really offer the range of services available in a bank. For one thing, you cannot run up an overdraft at a building society.

Calum Macaskill of the Halifax does not believe that building society accounts should replace bank accounts. "We don't want to be paymasters to the nation," he says. "We receive over one million payments a month through BACS, but we do it to attract long-term savers, not to provide a short-term day to day banking service."

Richard Thomson

Nightingale springs in Berkeley Square

Promoters of business expansion schemes are taking no chances and are getting their new issues away well before the rush at the end of the financial year.

Three new schemes are currently available (there may be more but as yet there is no central clearing house for monitoring these issues). Two are BES companies and the third is a BES fund.

Nightingale Secretariat could perhaps best be described as the latest wheeze to get round the Budget clampdown on property-backed BES schemes. (Property development was excluded from the generous BES tax relief in this year's Budget.)

Nightingale is based at numbers 1, 2 and 3 Berkeley Square in London's West End. Run like a club for which members pay an annual fee of £200 (plus a once only £50 registration charge) it offers facilities for hire by the hour, day, or week for those businesses which do not want the

expense of maintaining a London office.

A range of office services is available from telex, telephones, secretarial help and photocopying, to travel and catering services.

Hire charges range from £8 to £25 an hour for an office (£16 to £100 a day), to £15 an hour for secretarial services. Like the hotel business, the key to success must be a high level of occupancy. Running costs are estimated at £460,000 a year.

Number 1 Berkeley Square alone has been valued at £790,000, and unless you believe that trading losses could exceed the annual appreciation on the properties, then on a worst possible basis you should be fairly certain of getting your money back at the end of the five-year period. In the meantime investors will enjoy tax relief of up to 60 per cent on money invested.

The third BES investment on offer is a fund from Oakland Management Holdings, venture capital specialists with considerable experience in this field. The Alpha IV fund aims to raise £1.5 million to invest in pre-

identified high-growth companies.

The sort of businesses Alpha is looking at include a manufacturer of a patented lubrication pump, a company researching into a device using radio frequency fields to heal wounds and an established and profitable office automation company. Sponsors to this latest Alpha fund (the fourth of its kind) is stockbroker Laurence Prust, and the fund will be run by the Oakland team.

Oakland's approach to monitoring their investments is very "hands on". Mr Ron Fidler, a director, said: "A key to our success in growing companies is the team of skilled and experienced industrial managers who make up the Oakland team."

All three schemes, Nightingale, Gift Express and Alpha, qualify as BES investments.

BUSINESS EXPANSION SCHEME INVESTMENTS

Fund/Company	Sponsor	Type of business	Minimum investment	Closing date	Tel. No.
Nightingale Secretariat	Johnson Fry	Office hire	£5,000	19.7.85	01-489 5088
Gift Express	Pacrum Fund Management	Gift delivery	£500	28.8.85	01-580 4036
Alpha IV (Oakland Management Holdings)	Laurence Prust	Small, fast growing companies	£2,500	18.7.85	01-806 8811

TAX RELIEF
AT 60% IS
CERTAINLY
ATTRACTIVEBUT IS IT
ENOUGH?

Few, if any, investments can match the attractions of a Business Expansion Fund:

- * Full income tax relief - to reduce the cost of investments by up to 60%.
- * Participation in a diversified portfolio of small, unquoted companies - probably the most dynamic sector of the market.
- * You can invest up to £40,000 in the 1985/86 tax year.

Three unbeatable features. But are they enough?

Because you can benefit from a further important factor. Management by County Bank - the merchant banking arm of the National Westminster Bank Group.

- * Exceptional skills and connections in identifying and researching good quality small companies.
- * County Bank's extensive expertise in monitoring and investing in unquoted companies. (It has invested in excess of £85 million in over 170 unquoted companies.)
- * The experience of managing two successful Business Expansion Funds, which raised nearly £4 million.

No management fee for subscriptions received by 15th July 1985. This represents a saving of 3%.

The minimum investment is £5,000. The fund may be closed at any time, at the Manager's discretion.

In granting specific permission for the distribution of the Fund Memorandum, the Secretary of State for Trade and Industry has required that the following matters be brought prominently to the attention of potential investors:

1. The Fund is a unit trust scheme which has not been authorised under the Prevention of Fraud (Investments) Act 1958 and which does not incorporate the safeguards for investors which apply in the case of an authorised unit trust.
2. The proper management of the Fund is the responsibility of the Managers of the Fund and not of the Secretary of State.
3. Investment in unquoted companies carries higher risks as well as the chance of higher rewards. The existence of these risks is one reason why tax reliefs are granted in connection with investment through the Fund.

This advertisement does not constitute an invitation to subscribe to the Fund; subscriptions may be made only on the basis of the terms and conditions set out in the Memorandum describing the Fund.

For County Bank Limited, Investment Division, BES Fund, 11 Old Broad Street, London EC2N 1BB. Telephone: 01-638 8000.

Please send me a copy of the Memorandum inviting participation in the County Bank 3rd Business Expansion Fund.

Name _____
Address _____
Telephone _____

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3RD BUSINESS
EXPANSION FUND

A member of the National Westminster Bank Group

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which beats every
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Invest £20,000 or more in a Cheltenham Gold Account and you'll earn 10.75% net* 15.36% gross equivalent* paid annually. On just £500 or more you still earn an impressive 10.25% net* 14.64% gross equivalent* paid annually. And you can pay in or withdraw as you wish, without giving notice or incurring any penalties whatsoever.

MONTHLY INCOME
If you want a monthly income our Cheltenham Gold Monthly Interest Account now pays 10.25% net* 10.75% Compounded Annual Rate* on £20,000 or more, still with no strings.

You'll find Cheltenham Gold at your nearest C&G branch. If that's not convenient you can operate your account from home, post free, with our Gold By Post service. Nobody matches this combination. Invest in Cheltenham Gold today.

CHELTENHAM GOLD

To: Cheltenham & Gloucester Building Society, PO Box 124, FREETOWN, Cheltenham, Glos GL53 7PW.
I/We enclose £_____ to open a Gold By Post Account (Minimum £500 Maximum £250,000).
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Current rates, which may vary. 8.25% net 11.75% gross equivalent* paid on balances below £500. *Gross equivalent for basic rate tax payers *When interest is added to account.

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Now, you can enjoy the excitement and rewards of owning a personal portfolio of shares—but without any of the time-consuming problems that normally go with it.

Through the new Stockholder Syndicate, your investments will be managed on a full-time basis by a team of experienced professionals. Their object: aggressive growth for your money and this should be your objective too...

But, you will still be very much involved—

* You will know exactly what investments have been bought and sold on your behalf.

* You will be encouraged to telephone the managers to discuss any opportunities you identify.

* You will be invited to meet the managers—and your fellow investors—at regular seminars.

The Stockholder Syndicate is for people with between £1,000 and £10,000 to invest. People who want to share in the fun of making money.

For further details, please phone Peter Kent on 01-935 5566 (during normal business hours). Or, write to him at Lancashire & Yorkshire Investment Management Limited, 73 Wimpole Street, London W1M 7DD.

But please act now. The Syndicate will be closed as soon as £2.5 million has been received—and all applications will be treated strictly on a first come, first served basis.

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Balances below £1,000 pay 8.25% net = 11.75% gross equivalent. * Basic rate income tax paid. * Gross equivalent for basic rate tax payers. Rates and terms may vary. Gateway Building Society, Administrative Centre, Gateway House, Durrington Lane, Worthing, West Sussex BN13 2QH. Established 1854. Assets over £1,350 million. Reserves over £50 million. * Trustee Status. Member of the Building Societies Association & Investors' Protection Scheme. District Offices and Agents throughout the UK.

FAMILY MONEY/3

Dull days for investors in 'sunrise' stocks

Interest rates and exchange rates continue to dominate world stock markets. In America a cut in the Federal discount rate in an effort to stimulate a flagging economy saw the Dow Jones Industrial Average through the 1,300 barrier for the first time. However, the reduction and the hope of more to come unsettled the dollar, which ended May more than 3 per cent down against sterling.

BG America made the most of market conditions across the Atlantic with a 9.1 per cent price gain, which lifts it to third place in the overall unit trust league table. "Over the last few months it has been possible to find a number of stocks, particularly in the consumer services sector, that have done very well," comments investment manager Mr William Carnegie.

As for current prospects for Wall Street, Mr Carnegie is "pretty cautious". A combination of lower interest rates

for his own fund. "We are quite confident of our ability to pick stocks that will do well even against a background of rather dull economic performance." Around the other side of the world, the possibility of lower interest rates and a cut in the crude oil price encouraged Japanese investors to push the Nikkei Dow index to a record level. Schroder Japanese Smaller Companies put up the best performance in the sector in May with a 9.4 rise.

However, investment in smaller companies was not a recipe for every manager's success last month. Several funds specializing in "sunrise" high technology stocks suffered further setbacks. Hill Samuel's and Aitken Hume's Japanese technology funds both registered losses over 7.5 per cent.

Although they do not feature among the present leaders in the 1985 league table, some of the best performing markets over the past four weeks were the European bourses. The West German Commerzbank Index rose nearly 10 per cent, while the French and Italian market indices were close behind. The fall in American interest rates and consequent slide in the dollar switched investor attention back to continental stocks.

Only four of the 29 trusts specializing in Europe failed to achieve a gain last month, with the small Oppenheimer European Growth Fund leading its rivals with a 6.9 per cent gain.

Turning to the home market, high interest rates, poor money supply figures and worries over oil prices did not deter UK investors. The FT Actuaries All Share index touched a new peak. Investment managers appear to be giving greater consideration to the longer term prospects.

FS Investment Managers, which already leads the overall performance table for the year, made a good start with its recently launched Service Companies Fund. Among the various UK categories, it was the top performer for the month.

Mike Hockings

TOP 20 UNIT TRUSTS

Value of £100 invested over five months to June 1, offer to offer, income reinvested.

FS Balanced Growth	£143.8
TR Special Opps.	£135.2
BG America	£135.2
Holborn UK Growth	£134.8
Simon & Coates Spec. Sits.	£132.9
Oppenheimer UK Growth	£131.8
Convent UK Spec. Opps.	£128.8
SKG Inc & Grth Return	£125.5
Temple Bar Recovery	£125.1
Bishopsgate Progressive	£124.2
Stewart Brit Capital	£122.4
Arbuthnot Smaller Cos.	£122.2
Chieftain Special Sits.	£122.0
TR Smaller Companies	£121.3
EFM Capital	£120.9
Hill Samuel Smaller Cos.	£120.7
Vanguard Spec. Sits.	£120.7
Holborn Int. Growth	£120.2
Friars House Capital	£120.2
Mercury Amer. Growth	£119.8

Source: Planned Savings

and a general fall in the dollar, he believes, would probably be quite good for the market. However, he warns: "The dollar has got to fall quite a long way before American export becomes significantly more competitive than they are at the moment, and before the flow of imports dies down."

In spite of his overall caution, Mr Carnegie remains optimistic

HOW TO MAKE MONEY WHEN MARKETS ARE GOING UP OR DOWN

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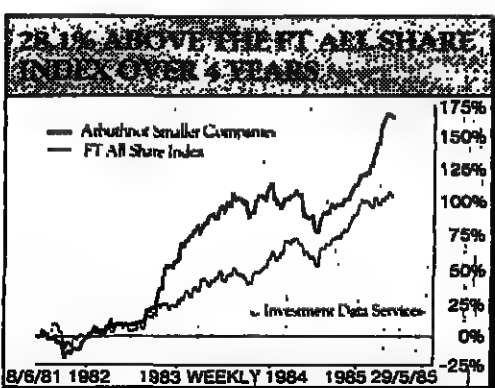
ARBUTHNOT SMALLER COMPANIES FUND

Top performing UK Growth Fund in April*

28.9% GROWTH SINCE DECEMBER 1982

If you'd invested £500 with us ten years ago, you'd now be sitting on £3,169.

And over the last four years Arbuthnot Smaller Companies Fund has outperformed the FT All Share Index by 28.1%.

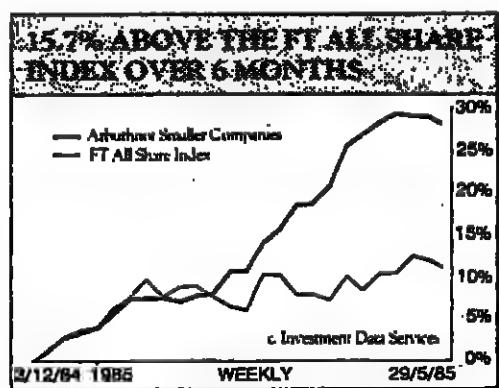


But even if four years seems a long time to wait, your £500, invested only six months ago, would already have grown by 28.9% to £644.50.

Why?

Quite simply because at Arbuthnot we have taken advantage of the investment potential smaller

companies offer, and have aimed to invest in expanding companies within that area showing consistent growth.



If you want to participate in this exciting sector, please fill in the application form below and post it with your cheque to Arbuthnot Securities.

The minimum investment is as little as £500. The rewards can be a lot greater. Remember, the price of units and the income from them can go down as well as up. But we believe our Smaller Companies Fund will prove an excellent investment in the long run.

*Source: Planned Savings Systems

GENERAL INFORMATION
Both Accumulation and Income units are available and prices appear in leading newspapers. Net income is distributed on 15 June and 15 December, with a new credit certificate and half yearly report. No certificates are issued in respect of the accumulation unit distribution, the price of accumulation units reflects the net distribution reinvested. The offer price includes an initial service charge of 5%. The annual charge is 3% + VAT (subject to giving 3 months' notice, this may be increased to max. of 1%) which is deducted from the gross income of the Trust. Repurchases are normally settled within 14 days of receipt of certificate. Estimated gross annual yield is 0.91%. The Trust is authorised by the Department of Trade and Industry and is controlled by a Trust Deed, dated 27.12.1970, which is available for inspection at the office of the Managers. Commission payable to qualified intermediaries. Not available to residents of Northern Ireland. Trustees: The Royal Bank of Scotland plc, Managers: Arbuthnot Securities Limited (Reg in Edinburgh No. 46694) 25 Charlotte Square, Edinburgh.

To: ARBUTHNOT SECURITIES LIMITED,
111 Finsbury Pavement, London EC2A 1AY. Telephone: 01-438 9876.

I/we wish to invest £..... (Min. £500) in Arbuthnot Smaller Companies Fund, at the offer price ruling on receipt and enclose a cheque payable to Arbuthnot Securities Ltd.

Summe (Mr/Ms/Miss) _____

Forwards _____

Address _____

Signature(s) _____
(Joint applicants all must sign)

Tick box for details of Share Exchange Scheme ☐

Monthly Savings Plan ☐

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Lloyds Bank	12 1/2%
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This advertisement is published by County Bank Limited on behalf of Shires Investment p.l.c.

BRITISH AMERICAN AND GENERAL TRUST PLC

Offers by Shires Investment p.l.c.

BAG stockholders are reminded that:
Offers close on 12 June 1985⁽¹⁾

Advantages to stockholders accepting the Shires Consideration Units:

Capital: value of Offer 103.4% of formula asset value⁽²⁾ against 95% for the cash Offer

Income: an estimated increase of 165%⁽³⁾

FORMS OF ACCEPTANCE SHOULD BE RETURNED AS SOON AS POSSIBLE.

NOTES

- (1) The Directors of Shires Investment p.l.c. reserve the right to extend the Offers.
- (2) Based on the middle market prices of Shires Ordinary shares, 117p Convertible Unsecured Loan Stock and Warrants derived from The Stock Exchange Daily Official List for 5 June 1985.
- (3) Based on a formula asset value of 117p as derived from the net asset value estimated by Datastream as at the close of business on 5 June and the dividends paid by Shires and BAG in respect of the years to 31 March 1985 and 31 December 1984 respectively.
- (4) The Directors of Shires Investment p.l.c. (including those who have delegated detailed supervision of this advertisement) have taken all reasonable care to ensure that the facts stated and opinions expressed herein are fair and accurate and each of the Directors accepts responsibility accordingly.

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stocks

his own fund. "We are confident of our ability to... against a background of... ill economic performance... Around the other side... interest rates and a... oil price... index... vel. Schroder Japanese... Companies put up the... performance in the... with a 9.4 rise.

However, investment... smaller companies was... for every... access last month... ed losses over 7.5 per... technology stocks... their setbacks. Hill... Aiken Hume's... nology funds both... Although they do not... on the present leaders... 15 league table, some... performing markets... past four weeks were... opan bourses. The... man Commerzbank... nearly 10 per cent... French and Italian... were close behind... in American interest... consequent slide... switched investor... back to continental... four of the 25... alizing in Europe... small Oppenheimer... a Growth Fund lead... with a 6.9 per cent... urning to the home... interest rates, poor... y figures and worris... prices did not deter... stors. The FT Actu... e index touched a... Investment man... ar to be giving... sideration to the longer... pects.

Investment Man... already heads the... ormance table for... e a good start... ally launched... panies Fund. Among... UK categories, a... top performer for... th.

Mike Hocking

HOW TO MAKE
MONEY WHEN
MARKETS ARE GOING
UP OR DOWN

W—OPTIONS ALERT

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available: Special Se... Report, Rosemary Ser... eyletter and... legy.

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FAMILY MONEY/4

Cash soothes wounds from violent crime

Last week a victim of the 1982 Regent's Park handstand bomb attack was awarded compensation of £24,000 for the injuries he suffered — a badly damaged knee and severely impaired hearing.

The case is one of thousands considered each year by the government-funded Criminal Injuries Compensation Board, which provides financial compensation to victims of violent crime. However, in spite of paying out compensation of over £32 million in its last financial year — and an overall total of £185 million since it was set up in 1964 — there is still fairly widespread ignorance of its existence.

Headline events such as the miners' strike (where 1,200 policemen were injured), the Harrods bomb blast or the Libyan embassy siege, will produce claims from those injured, or the relatives of those killed.

Almost any crime of violence is considered by the Board. Mugging, injuries suffered at the hands of rioting football fans, rape, murder — all qualify as crimes of violence and therefore fall within the scheme.

You can also claim if you are injured when trying to prevent a crime or to arrest a suspect, or to help the police arrest someone. The generous definition of a "crime of violence", coupled with the violence of the age we live in, probably accounts for the high level of applications — 31,939 in the last financial year, bringing the running total to 295,241.

Not every applicant is successful in obtaining compensation. There are many hurdles between suffering an injury and receiving an award. For instance, the Board makes no award unless injuries are sufficiently serious to merit compensation above £400. Injuries caused as a result of motorist offences are excluded, unless the offending driver was deliberately trying to run you down. And domestic crimes of violence are subject to strict, and separate, qualifying conditions.

Moreover, there is a general provision covering all applicants which allows the Board to reduce or withhold compensation altogether if you have not made

The £123,000 record

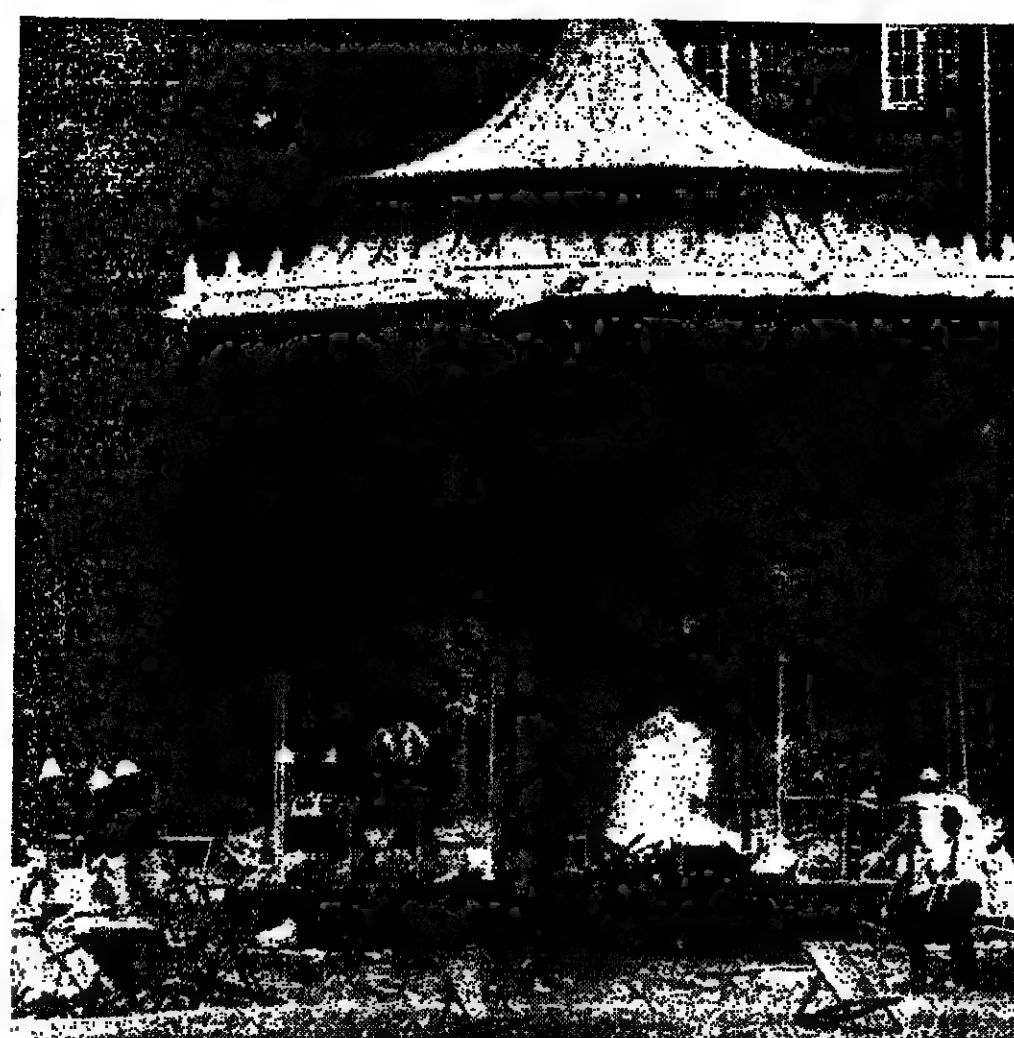
The highest award by the Criminal Injuries Compensation Board in its last financial year, £123,250, was paid to a man who was attacked in 1977 in a working men's club where he was celebrating his 50th birthday. His jaw was fractured and his head, chest, abdomen and legs seriously bruised.

His condition deteriorated to such an extent that both legs were amputated above the knee. He is now being looked after by his wife who had to give up her employment.

The Board accepted that his condition was due to the incident in 1977. It first made interim awards totalling £20,000, and later awarded a final payment of £103,250, making a total of £123,250.

A 71-year-old widower, blind in one eye, was attacked by a man who hit him across the face with a billiard cue, as a result of which he lost the sight in his remaining eye. He required alterations to his house, the installation of blind aids, a talking watch and home assistance — costing £1,794.

In addition because he lives alone, he requires home help which will cost about £2,300 per year. The Board awarded him a total of £56,794 to cover the costs already incurred, compensation for his injuries and future expenses.



Aftermath of murder, Regent's Park, 1982: An injured victim has been awarded £24,000

the victim's parents, if he or she was unmarried and under 18. Compensation, when it comes, generally comes in the form of a single lump sum — although there are facilities for interim awards to be made, followed later by a final

payment in cases where the full extent of an injury will take time to ascertain.

However, the actual processing of claims is fairly swift, with approximately three-quarters of all claims resolved within nine months.

Claims must be brought within three years of the crime complained of, otherwise any entitlement to compensation is forfeited. The good news, however, is that the application procedure is free and the forms (from C.I.C.B. 10, Russell Square WC1B 5EW) are easy to fill in.

The Board will want to check the authenticity of your claim, subsequent injuries and financial loss. So you must authorize it on the application form, to make the appropriate inquiries with the police, your doctor and employers.

The original decision on your case will not require you to attend a hearing. But if you appeal — as the handstand bomb victim did — there will usually be an informal hearing before the Board. This particu-

How Tyndall could give you a bigger income from smaller companies

A gross yield, currently 58% above the average. A distribution that we have increased every year. And a 193% increase in the price of distribution units in the 9 years under Tyndall management.

In short, a performance that makes a particularly convincing argument for investing in smaller companies for bigger income. And for fitting the Tyndall Smaller Companies Dividend Fund into your portfolio.

Smaller companies. Bigger profit?

The advantages of investment in smaller companies are:

- The fact that they tend to grow more quickly than larger ones.
- That they're more likely to benefit from take-over bids.
- And, most important of all, that many are under researched by the stock market. Which leaves astute fund managers the chance to buy shares at low valuations — for potentially high profits.

Up and Up.

Take for example the estimated gross starting yield. At a current 7.08% — a full 58% above the FT Actuaries All Share Index yield — the Fund makes the market average look less than generous. And by picking the right smaller companies, we have been able to increase the return in every year since we started to manage the Fund. That's nine years now — and it looks like this year won't be an exception.

Our capital performance is worth knowing about too. If you'd invested £1000 in distribution units in July 1976, when we first took the Fund under management, they'd now be worth £2,932 (at 31.5.85).

A performance good enough to put us in most investors' good books. And high enough to outstrip the FT Index over the same period.

Invest before 28 June for your 2% discount.

To invest in Tyndall Smaller Companies Dividend Fund (formerly Scottish Income Fund) you need from £1,000, or from £25 a month. If you'd like to know more, please complete the coupon. And remember, for lump-sum investment before 28 June 1985 we're offering something else that will fit well into your plans — a 2% discount in the form of extra units.

2% DISCOUNT

Smaller Companies Dividend Fund.

Tyndall Managers Limited.

FREEPOST (BS1470), Bristol BS99 7BR.

☐ I am interested in lump sum investment.

☐ I am interested in monthly investment through the Savings Plan.

Name

Address

HEALTHY?
NON-SMOKER?
THIS IS FOR YOU!

DO YOU QUALIFY? Up to £50,000 free EXTRA PROTECTION FOR YOUR FAMILY

At last — a vigorous plan specially designed to give free extra cover to healthy people.

HERE'S HOW YOU BENEFIT

If you qualify, you can get immediate cover of up to £142,000 — for just pennies a day (see table below). So you get astonishingly high protection for very little cost.

But that's just the start, because your protection actually GROWS each year, until it DOUBLES by the ninth year!

That means extra peace of mind for you and your family.

HOW CAN I QUALIFY?

To offer such high cover for such low cost, we have to set strict entry qualifications. If you can answer 'No' to the first five questions opposite and you are between 18 and 55 and your height and weight are satisfactory, you could qualify — so apply today! This is an opportunity you shouldn't miss.

FREE as a first policy

Dynamic Cover Plan is low cost. It gives you a high cover. It can keep pace with your changing needs — and allow for the increasing cost of living.

FREE as a top-up policy

If you already have ordinary life insurance, the rising cost of living can soon leave you under-insured. Dynamic Cover Plan will KEEP your family protected, because it keeps on growing.

FREE for women

Women can get even higher benefits than men of the same age — see the table.

FREE for your pocket

As little as 17p a day can give you all this peace of mind. Check the questions opposite to see if you qualify — and APPLY NOW!

It's easy to apply

Just choose the initial amount you wish to pay each month. Then complete the simple application form. Please answer all the questions and sign the declaration. Then post your application and cheque to: GRE (L.P./D.C.P./FREEPOST), Balmoral House, Lytham St. Anne's, Lancashire FY8 4BN. No stamp is needed.

Five winning features

1. At least 50% extra cover FREE — if you qualify.

2. Your protection grows — to meet your growing needs.

3. You can cash back for more.

4. Change it if you need change.

5. Tax-free benefits.

Under current legislation the Sun Assured on death will be paid completely free of Income Tax or Capital Gains Tax.

ALL THIS PROTECTION FOR YOUR FAMILY AT SUCH LOW COST

Your age now

Initial sum assured (your choice of initial monthly payment)

Male Female £6.00 £9.00 £12.00 £15.00

16-30 18-34 £52,000 £62,000 £112,000 £142,000

31 35 £49,367 £77,048 £106,329 £134,810

32 36 £44,827 £70,689 £96,551 £122,413

33 37 £43,730 £68,730 £94,046 £110,362

34 38 £36,448 £57,476 £78,504 £99,532

35 39 £32,772 £51,680 £70,588 £89,495

36 40 £29,433 £46,415 £63,386 £80,377

37 41 £26,351 £41,354 £56,756 £71,959

38 42 £23,636 £37,272 £50,909 £64,549

39 43 £21,138 £33,333 £45,528 £57,723

40 44 £18,886 £29,782 £40,677 £51,573

41 45 £16,083 £25,623 £36,363 £46,103

42 46 £15,057 £23,745 £32,432 £41,119

43 47 £13,448 £21,206 £28,965 £36,724

44 48 £12,018 £18,952 £25,885 £32,819

45 49 £10,728 £16,918 £23,108 £29,296

46 50 £9,805 £15,147 £20,689 £26,231

47 51 £8,665 £13,556 £18,666 £23,666

48 52 £7,831 £12,349 £16,857 £21,385

49 53 £7,058 £11,131 £15,203 £19,276

50 54 £6,341 £10,000 £13,658 £17,517

51 55 £5,680 £8,971 £12,253 £15,936

52 56 £5,104 £8,049 £11,094 £14,399

53 57 £4,540 £7,159 £9,778 £12,998

54 58 £4,045 £6,379 £8,713 £11,647

55 59 £3,609 £5,691 £7,774 £10,356

Your protection increases every year and DOUBLES BY THE NINTH YEAR

The figures in the table include the extra benefits available to those who qualify (these are at least 50% higher than our standard benefits).

Allowance is made for 1/2 years of age — 50

Your initial sum assured may be higher than shown.

This offer is only available to persons resident in Great Britain between the ages of 18 and 55.

questions and sign the declaration. Then post your application and cheque to: GRE (L.P./D.C.P./FREEPOST), Balmoral House, Lytham St. Anne's, Lancashire FY8 4BN. No stamp is needed.

GRE as a first policy

Dynamic Cover Plan is low cost. It gives you a high cover. It can keep pace with your changing needs — and allow for the increasing cost of living.

GRE as a top-up policy

If you already have ordinary life insurance, the rising cost of living can soon leave you under-insured. Dynamic Cover Plan will KEEP your family protected, because it keeps on growing.

GRE for women

Women can get even higher benefits than men of the same age — see the table.

GRE for your pocket

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It's easy to apply

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ALL THIS PROTECTION FOR YOUR FAMILY AT SUCH LOW COST

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31 35 £49,367 £77,048 £106,329 £134,810

32 36 £44,827 £70,689 £96,551 £122,413

33 37 £43,730 £68,730 £94,046 £110,36

Your starter for £10...

There's no reason for unit trust investment to be expensive. Or complicated. Not in Gartmore's book. Our Moneybuilder Plan - with its passbook - makes investing in a unit trust as easy as saving in a building society. And considerably more exciting.

"How could you get into the unit trust market for £10 a month?"
£10 a month or a £25 lump sum is all it takes. And you can take your choice from any of our 18 proven and varied trusts.

Gifts for example. Oil and Energy. Or the stock markets of Japan, Australia or the US. (Who says money doesn't go far these days?)
Add to your investment when you want. Or take it out when you want. Just send us your instructions and your passbook.

"How do unit trusts compare with building societies?"
Of course a building society would point out that a unit trust investment could go down as well as up.



What they might not tell you is that £10 a month in the average UK general unit trust over the past 5 years produced £1091.00* compared with £748.00 in a building society savings share account.

"What are the charges?"
Unlike similar plans, there are no extra charges added on. You only pay the standard initial and annual unit trust charges.

"How should you start?"
Why not fill in the coupon now for more details? And find out how Moneybuilder can be your starter for £10.
With the Gartmore name as a bonus.

* To be used with Moneybuilder Unit Trust Association

The Gartmore Fund Managers Ltd., 2 St Mary Axe, London EC3A 8BP Telephone 01-623 1212.

Please send me full information on the Moneybuilder Plan

Name (Mr/Ms/Miss/Ms/Ms)

Address

Postcode

TT form 11

Gartmore

Not applicable to any Member of the Unit Trust Association

Time to check the taxman's power

In several of their judgments in recent years, judges hearing tax cases in the House of Lords have equated the interests of the Inland Revenue with those of all taxpayers. It is difficult to know whether they are naive or unduly prejudiced in favour of the Civil Service establishment. Certain it is that they know not what they say.

They cannot have suffered from tax demands from collectors for amounts which are not due - and agreed by inspectors not to be due. For the last year in particular it has paid to make an extremely careful check of very tax demand. While the Chairman of the Inland Revenue admitted, in giving evidence to the Parliamentary Public Accounts Committee, that an internal survey found errors in Schedule E work in 22 per cent of cases in 1980-81 and 27 per cent of assessments in 1979-80, a subjective judgment of one accountancy practitioner would be that the incidence of such mistakes could have risen to well over 50 per cent. There must be hundreds of thousands of taxpayers trying to bring their affairs up to date, many of them awaiting repayments, some of which can be quite substantial.

Despite the fact that several tax districts have written to local firms of accountants begging the forbearance of taxpayers and their advisers in pressing for settlement of affairs, there continues a stream of harassment. Employers are receiving PAYE audit visits which, often, concentrate on trivial items, leaving the feeling that the officers concerned are only out to justify the use of their time, regardless of any kind of crude cost-benefit judgment.

Employees are unable to obtain simple adjustments in their coding notices to the point

where notification of a change of circumstances after January 1 is unlikely to be effected by the end of the tax year on the following April 5.

Any taxpayer with directly assessed tax, for example the self-employed, will have been battered by demands, despite the fact that information and accounts have been submitted months before.

It appears that, according to the evidence of one recent Revenue employee, this is because the tax officers in inspectors' offices, were given inadequate training in completing the data for the collectors' offices and the computer operators in the big collection offices were rejecting out of hand any form with the most trivial error.

The result is that the original, probably excessively estimated, assessment remained on file for the collection process. One can speculate that this is considered to be work to rule to demonstrate the need for more staff. Why public suffering should be thought to make the victim look more favourably on the inflictors is something probably few taxpayers will understand.

What is the reason for official stubbornness?

But they do understand excessive demands and inordinate delays in authorizing repayments. Children and students in receipt of income from deeds of covenant seem to have been especially picked upon by the office in Bootle which scrutinises the wording of such deeds, and question in the minutest detail any variation from what they consider to be necessary.

Recently they have, under pressure, issued standard forms,

which seems fine. However, these are based on the assumption that the only true convenants are for gross income, regardless of the fact that most people, when convenanting to student children would rather fix the net sum payable, for the simple reason that it makes payment by bankers order so much easier. Is this official stubbornness due to a desire to make work in the event any change in the basic rate of tax?

Let it be thought that it is only junior officials who are at fault, consider the recent scandalous behaviour of those much closer to the Board of Inland Revenue in the nursery - crèche case.

Firstly, they allow the Equal Opportunities Commission (a public body, mark) and the Which? Tax Guide to state that crèche facilities paid for by an employee would not be treated as a benefit of the mothers. Secondly, they change their mind but do not tell anyone about it.

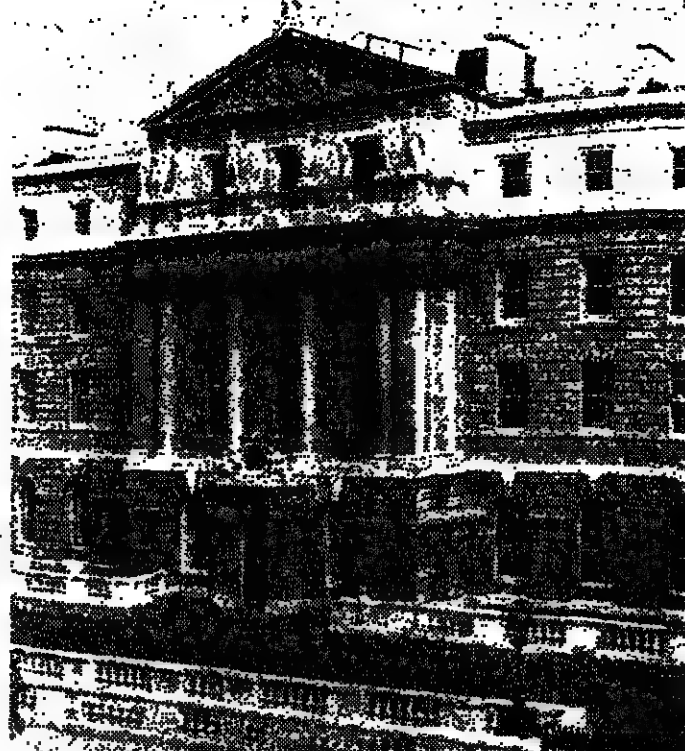
Thirdly, they not only begin to put their change of heart into immediate effect, but decide to go back up to six years. Fourthly, despite their moral dishonesty so far, they blandly assert that everyone should have known all along that these benefits were taxable, and reportedly advise a deputation that the aggrieved mothers should sue the EOC and Which?

Fifthly, they persuade the minister, in announcing that past periods up to April 5, 1985, would not be attacked, to parrot their cover-up and try and throw the blame, in his parliamentary reply, again on the EOC and Which? without the slightest hint of regret or remorse.

It may be wondered why so much is made of this case. There are several reasons. The most important is that tightening the screws of enforcement are being tightened all the time, although it is rare for them to commit such a public blunder (thanks largely to The Times and The Sunday Times). But tax law is written on a catch-all basis. For very long periods there is no problem because the law is selectively applied to generally 'undeserving' people.

This was a public relations disaster.

Then, suddenly, an inspector, whom a law lord would undoubtedly consider to be public enemy number one, decides to go at single-parent families. Except that this instance was a public relations disaster. The normal victims are ordinary citizens and companies who have gone along thinking that they were not doing anything taxable and not even aware that they should perhaps seek advice. The fine toothcomb of



Somerset House, the Inland Revenue centre in London. Too much power without accountability?

the PAYE audit is turning up hundreds of such cases every month - a process which has been compared to the Revenue moving the goal posts after the game is over.

Ministers have little room for initiative

Politicians are cowed. It was widely rumoured that many of them were having trouble with the Revenue over expense claims until these were exempted by a provision in the 1984 Finance Act. Treasury ministers are in a thrall and never seem to seriously question the accountability of the Board of Inland Revenue for the administration of the tax system.

The ministers may decide policy on the basis of options put up by the civil servants but are left with little room for policy initiative. "That would be administratively complex, minister" (code for "it would require a lot more staff" which is code for "we don't want this at any price").

Then, of course, it is the Inland Revenue which drafts the legislation in a way designed for maximum obscurity. The favourite make-work way of doing this (not unique to tax law) is to change the law by inserting odd words and phrases in the original text and deleting others. It makes reading a modern finance Act an impossibility.

The only treasury minister of recent years who had a hope of understanding it was effectively neutered by the frequent public reference to the fact that his opinion had been sought, when at the bar, by some of the biggest tax avoidance merchants.

A few years ago an inspector of taxes, applying for a job in commerce, was asked the

standard question as to why he was considering leaving the Inland Revenue. He replied that he did not like the attitude being taken by an increasing number of colleagues that all taxpayers were dishonest and had something to hide. He regarded his job as requiring a fair deal for the tax-gathering machinery with the minimum of resentment from taxpayers.

A few weeks ago the Association of Inspectors of Taxes put out a paper suggesting greater rewards for informers - usually disgruntled spouses, ex-employees or neighbours - to enable the enquiry branch "to open up" accountants' or solicitors' offices with consequent substantial spin-off benefits in terms of further clients registered for investigation. There seems to be an inference that employees in professional offices would be bribed to commit a breach of their employment contract.

Unfortunately, the courts may not prove much protection for the citizen-taxpayer. At the top in House of Lords, one of the most influential members has gone on record as being out to defeat any individual or company seeking to conclude their business in a tax-effective way.

One of the other Law Lords, in a famous judgment, seemed to deliberately equate legal avoidance with illegal evasion. And the dictum that everyone is entitled to arrange their affairs so that the Inland Revenue takes the smallest shovel from their stores, has now been stifled so effectively that it is shortly expected to breathe its last.

Andrew Spenser

The author is a chartered accountant practising outside London.

FRAMLINGTON

CAPITAL TRUST

WITH SAVINGS PLAN

A new opportunity to invest in a star performer

Framlington Capital Trust has long had a claim to be one of the best unit trusts ever launched: its consistent performance, its low charges and the way it has always been run combine to produce a very good unit trust indeed.

It was formed in January 1969 to invest for a combination of capital growth and modest income mainly through smaller British companies. It has always been managed by Bill Stratford, now Framlington's Chairman.

Between January 1969 and 1st May 1985, the price of units rose 885 per cent, compared with 244 per cent for the FT All-Share Index.

Over ten years to 1st May it had by far the best performance of any unit trust. With net income reinvested, £1,000 on 1st May 1975 would have been worth £13,019 ten years later, 31 per cent more than the next best fund, which reached £9,905. The same investment in the FT All-Share Index would have grown to £6,517 (Source: Planned Savings).

The trust also produced a scintillating performance for regular savers: £20 per month over ten years to 1st May would have turned into £10,016 for an outlay of £2,400. Over 15 years £20 per month would have produced £25,734 for an outlay of £3,600, the best result for any unit trust.

Capital Trust's performance has been achieved in a particularly calm way by picking out British companies with good prospects of growth and tending to stay with them. The list of shares is longer than is conventional (there are currently 160). The amount of turnover is lower than average. This keeps the dealing costs low, which helps performance. Performance has also been helped by the lower than average annual charge of 1.5 per cent (+VAT).

Units are available in both income form (with distributions twice each year) and accumulation form (in which net income is reinvested).

On 1st May 1985 the price of income units was 164.2p (accumulation units, 193.0p). The estimated gross yield was 3.22 per cent.

HOW TO INVEST

You can buy units by completing the form below and sending it to us with your cheque. Units are allocated at the price ruling when we receive your order. The minimum investment for a lump sum is £500. There is a discount of 1 per cent for investments of £10,000 or more.

For the monthly savings plan, the minimum is £20 per month, with a discount of 1 per cent for contributions of £100 per month or more. Accumulation units are used and are allocated at the price ruling on the 5th of each month. To start your plan, complete the application and send it with your cheque for the first contribution. Subsequent contributions are by the direct debit mandate which we shall send to you for your signature.

Investors are reminded that the price

of units and the income from them can go down as well as up.

GENERAL INFORMATION

Framlington Capital Trust is an authorised unit trust constituted by Trust Deed. The Trustee is Lloyds Bank Plc. The Managers are Framlington Unit Management Limited, 3 London Wall Buildings, London EC2M 5NQ. Telephone 01-625 5181.

Applications will be acknowledged. Certificates for lump-sum investments will be sent by the registrars, Lloyds Bank Plc, normally within 6 weeks.

Prices are published daily in The Times, Daily Telegraph and Financial Times.

The annual charge is 1.5 per cent (+VAT) of the value of the fund. The Trust Deed includes powers to increase this to a maximum of 1 per cent if necessary. The initial charge (included in the offer price) is 5 per cent.

When units are sold back to the managers payment is normally made within 7 days of receipt of the renounced certificate. Savings plans can be cashed in at any time.

Commission of 1.5 per cent is paid to qualified intermediaries, but not on savings plans.

Distributions on income units are paid net of basic rate tax on May 15th and November 15th to unit holders on the register two months previously. A report is sent at the time of the distribution. Savings plan statements are sent every six months.

Registered in England No. 895241. Member of the Unit Trust Association.

This offer is not open to residents of the Republic of Ireland.

To: Framlington Unit Management Limited, 3 London Wall Buildings, London EC2M 5NQ

LUMP SUM I wish to invest

£ in Framlington Capital Trust (minimum £500)

I enclose my cheque payable to Framlington Unit Management Limited, I am over 18. For accumulation units in which income is reinvested, tick here ☐

Surname (Mr/Ms/Miss/Ms/Ms)

Full first name(s)

Address

Signature

(Joint applicants should all sign and give details separately)

MONTHLY SAVINGS I wish to start a Monthly Savings Plan for

£ in Framlington Capital Trust (minimum £20)

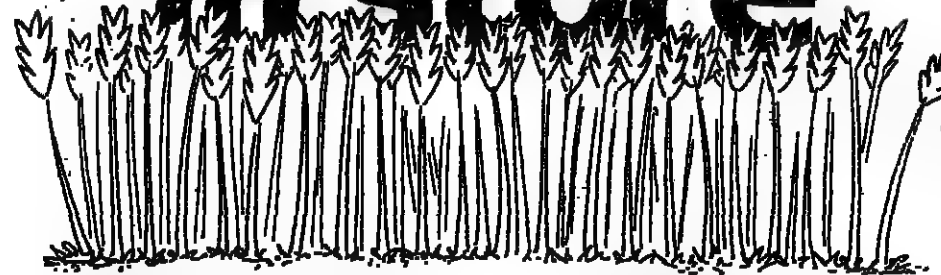
I enclose my cheque for £ for my first contribution (this can be for a larger amount than your monthly payment). I am over 18.

Date

TM 8/8

FRAMLINGTON

Unitsavers have more in store



UNITSAVER is a new and different way to combine exciting investment potential with the ease and flexibility of monthly savings. It offers you a trouble-free and convenient way to build up a worthwhile store of capital, while protecting your savings from the eroding effects of inflation.

With UNITSAVER, you can put aside as little as £20 a month - or as much as you like. It costs you absolutely nothing to set up and run a UNITSAVER account, and you can start and stop saving whenever you choose. You can also take out all or part of your savings at any time - without penalty. Not only that, but UNITSAVER allows you to decide the actual type of investment sector into which your savings are placed - offering you even more flexibility and control.



Unique Loyalty Bonus!

From the moment you start saving, we will set up a special bonus account for you. Bonuses accumulate monthly, and, provided you keep your UNITSAVER account open for five years, the bonus units become your property.

UNITSAVER is managed by County Bank Unit Trusts Limited, backed by all the investment experience and expertise of County Bank Limited - the merchant banking arm of the National Westminster Group.

To find out more about UNITSAVER, please complete and return the coupon below for full details, or call into your local National Westminster Branch.

To: County Bank Unit Trusts Limited, 161 Cheapside, LONDON EC2V 6EU. I am interested to learn more about UNITSAVER. Please send a copy of your explanatory leaflet and application form to:

Name (Surname)

Forename(s)

Address

Post Code

Unitsave

COUNTY BANK UNIT TRUSTS LIMITED

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FAMILY MONEY/6

Savings that make sense

There are plenty of regular schemes to choose from, says Maggie Drummond

The news that Sir Keith Joseph was planning to raise parental contributions to student grants came on the morning I took out my first regular savings plan. The arithmetic was simple, not to say naive - eldest child eight - going to university, hopefully, in ten years' time.

A 10-year with-profits endowment would mature at just the right time. No doubt there were more tax efficient ways of doing it, but the real point was that it provided the discipline through which weak-minded savers such as myself might actually manage to juggle together some cash for future use.

The other reason *d'être* for a regular savings scheme is that relatively few investors have sizeable lump sums that they feel able to tie up for years. Many of the latest unit trusts have a minimum investment of £500, or even £1,000 (though £250 is still about the average) - but you can have access through regular unit trust savings plans for as little as £20 a month.

There are plenty of regular savings plans to choose from. Building societies have always offered monthly savings plans - some of them from as little as £1 a month. Usually they offer at least 1 per cent, possibly more, above the going share rate. (currently 8.25 per cent). But these subscription shares, as they are known, can be a bit of a minefield for the regular saver.

Quentin Deane, editor of *Building Society Choice*, who analyses current building society offers, says: "Frankly, building society monthly savings plans do not offer very much to the investor at the moment. They aren't very good payers."

Virtually every building society is offering some kind of extra interest scheme - and the monthly savings accounts carry restrictions and penalties.

Unit Trust Regular Savings Schemes

Current value of £20 invested monthly for 5 years to June 1	
UK GENERAL	2
MLA General	2886.2
M & G Midland & Gen	2548.9
Framlington Capital	2548.9
Barclays Unicorn Gen	2432.5
Schroder UK Equity	2397.7
UK GROWTH	
Schroder Smaller Coys	2378.8
Fidelity Spec Sits	2399.7
GT UK Capital	2388.0
Britannia Smaller Coys	2381.5
Lloyds BK Smaller Coys	2358.0

UK EQUITY	
Perpetual Income	2452.6
Gartmore Income	2429.8
Framlington Extra Inc	2392.7
M & G Dividend	2386.2
S & P Biofields	2359.1
INTERNATIONAL	
Oppenheimer Int Grth	2338.2
Perpetual Growth	2130.6
GT International	2083.2
Hill Samuel Int	2027.3
Gartmore Global	1970.5

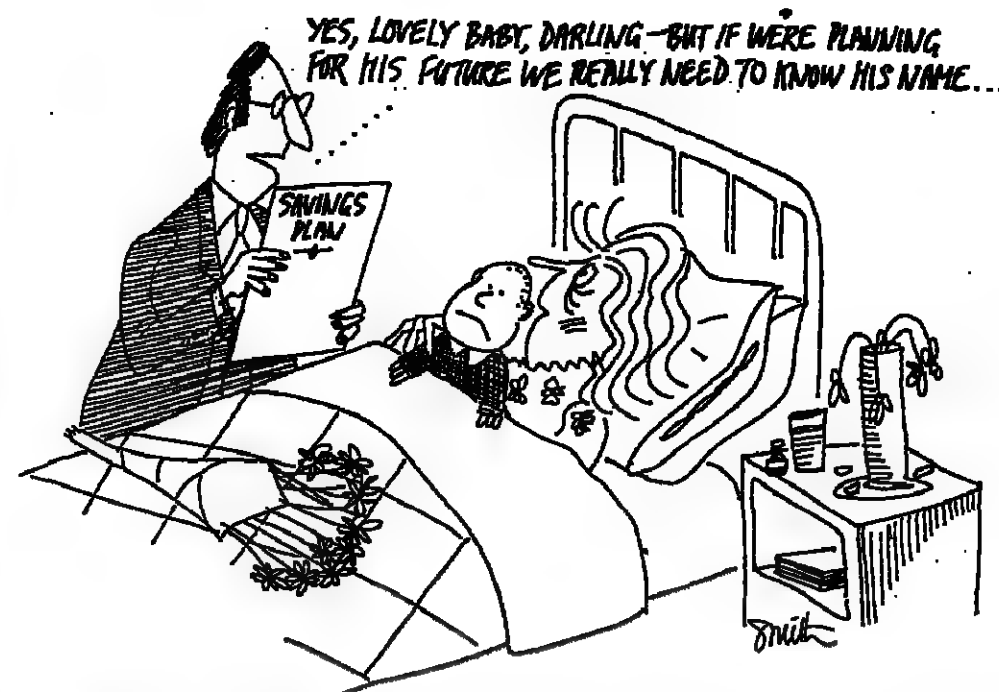
CHOOSING A UNIT TRUST

There are now over 700 authorised Unit Trusts available. Our expertise, knowledge of markets & research facilities can assist in achieving the returns you require. We shall be pleased to provide you with our current investment recommendations without charge.

FREE COPY OF INFLUENTIAL UNIT INVESTOR NEWSLETTER

NAME
ADDRESS
Postcode

Information required ☐ INCOME ☐ GROWTH ☐ Postcode



mission to be made out of them. The basic monthly minimum commitment to a regular unit trust savings scheme is £20 - though some groups - Save & Prosper for instance - go lower than that. The investor pays the normal unit trust charges - 5 per cent front-end load and annual management charge.

Only GT Unit Trust Group has taken advantage of the relaxation in the UTA's commission rules by not investing the first three months' contributions - to pay for the cost of marketing it. No one else has followed suite.

The problem for the investor, of course, is which fund to go for, and the table for performance figures gives a guide to the recent past. Hargreaves Lansdown, the Bristol-based licensed dealers has come up with one solution on the advice front. Julian Mumford says: "We have just launched a service for the regular unit trust saver. You pay £25 and you get advice on which funds we think are suitable. We add back our commission to offset the £25."

Unit Trusts Undoubtedly the main focus of attention as far as regular savings is concerned are the monthly unit trust schemes.

Since the abolition of life insurance tax relief effectively knocked the bottom out of the 10-year unit-linked savings market, investment houses have rediscovered the charms of their regular savings plans. Some groups, like M&G and Framlington, have always been committed to them. Now others have dusted their brochures down and are assiduously promoting them.

Investment in units carries risks, but also the prospect of capital gain. But they offer much better value, at least for the basic rate taxpayer, than the unit-linked plans that brokers still sell the public for the reason that, being insurance products, there is more com-

TOP TEN INSURANCE REGULAR SAVINGS SCHEMES

With-profits 10 years	Unit-linked 10 years
Scottish Amicable	£5,440
Standard Life	£5,247
Norwich Union	£5,197
Scottish Widows	£5,148
Equitable Life	£4,892
Coca-Cola	£4,879
Turkbridge Wells	£4,871
Scottish Life	£4,783
Friend's Provident	£4,777
Clerical Medical	£4,749

Source: Planned Savings

SPA BOND

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ANNOUNCING NEW ISSUE GRESHAM UNIT TRUSTS

— Investment Management by Rothschilds —

NEW GLOBAL GROWTH UNIT TRUST • NEW INCOME UNIT TRUST

The door has opened on a new investment opportunity. Because now, two of the most respected names in the investment world have forged an alliance that means bigger profits on your investment - and up to a 14% bonus if you act before 20th June 1985. Two different types of trust give you two investment options.

THE GLOBAL GROWTH UNIT TRUST

...is recommended for investors wishing to achieve maximum growth of capital; all income will be automatically reinvested.

The Trust will invest in a portfolio of worldwide shares, the main areas of investment being the USA, Japan and the UK.

The portfolio will be actively managed and will switch between world stockmarkets to invest in areas with the greatest potential return: it will be adjusted continually to take advantage of fluctuations in overseas markets and currencies.

THE INCOME UNIT TRUST

...is an answer for investors seeking a long term rising source of income and means of protecting against inflation. The Trust distributes income twice a year, which you may bank, or reinvest, whichever suits you best.

Investment will be mainly in UK Equities with above average yields, and the portfolio may also contain a small exposure in overseas markets and can invest in fixed interest stocks where appropriate.

You should remember that for both Trusts, the unit prices and the income from them can go down as well as up.

INVESTMENT BY THE ROTHSCHILD TEAM

Rothschild has a long established expertise in the investment management of both fixed-interest and equity stocks around the world.

The group draws extensively on its many overseas offices and research

resources in London to provide investment opportunities in all markets.

MANAGEMENT BY GRESHAM

Gresham Unit Trust Managers Ltd is a subsidiary of the NV AMEV Group of the Netherlands whose total assets exceed £5 billion. The Group has 130 years of experience in the insurance business through its UK subsidiaries.

1% BONUS ON A £1,000 INVESTMENT... 14% ON £5,000 OR MORE

As an opening offer to investors, Gresham will add 1% to every investment of £1,000 or more... 14% to £5,000 or more. This initial offer is available only until Thursday 20th June 1985.

HOW TO INVEST

Units are offered at an initial price of 100p per unit until 20th June, and thereafter at the current offer price. The minimum initial investment is £1,000.

To take advantage of these new Trusts now, simply complete the details on the coupon below, attach your cheque made payable to Gresham Unit Trust Managers Limited, and send it to the FREEPOST address provided.

ADDITIONAL INFORMATION

A service charge equivalent to 5% of the offer price is included in the price of the units, (plus a rounding charge, if applicable, of 1.25p or 1%, whichever is the lower, out of which the Managers will pay commission to qualified agents (names available on request). The annual management charge is 0.5% plus VAT, and is based on the value of the funds. (The Trust Deed allows a maximum of 2% plus VAT at 3 months' notice).

Following receipt of your Application, a contract note will be sent immediately. Unit certificates will normally be sent within 28 days.

The estimated starting gross yield for the Global Growth Unit Trust is 2% p.a. and that for the Income Unit Trust is 6% p.a.

The distribution date for the Global Growth Trust is 30th June and for the Income Trust 31st January and 31st July. Units will be quoted ex-dividend 2 months prior to the distribution.

Units may be sold back at any time by notifying the Managers in writing or by telephone, at the bid price ruling when the request is received.

You will normally receive a cheque within 7 working days of our receiving your signed certificate. Buying and Selling prices and yield will be quoted daily in the *Financial Times* and the *Daily Telegraph*. Trustees: The Royal Bank of Scotland plc. Investment Managers: N. M. Rothschild, Asset Management Ltd. Managers: Gresham Unit Trust Managers Ltd., 2-6 Prince of Wales Road, Bournemouth BH4 9HD. Registered Number (175044). Dealing Department: Gresham Unit Trust Managers Ltd., 9/17 Perry Mount Road, Haywards Heath, West Sussex RH16 1TA.

The trusts are authorised by the Department of Trade and Industry and are wider range investments as defined under the Trustee Investment Act 1961. Offer not open to residents of the Republic of Ireland.

14% BONUS OFFER UNTIL 20th JUNE 1985

Application for investment in Gresham Global Growth Unit Trust and Gresham Income Unit Trust.

To: FREEPOST, Gresham Unit Trust Managers Ltd., Rockwood House, 9/17 Perry Mount Road, Haywards Heath, West Sussex RH16 1BR. Tel: 0444 416581/2

I/We enclose a cheque for £ (Minimum investment for both Trusts is £1,000) made payable to Gresham Unit Trust Managers Ltd. which I/we wish to invest in the Gresham Global Growth Unit Trust ☐ (Please tick) Gresham Income Unit Trust ☐

Reinvestment of existing shares Please tick here if you wish to receive further information on reinvesting an existing portfolio of shares without incurring the usual costs. ☐

DECLARATION

I/We declare that I am/we are over 18 years of age.

Signature(s)

(In the case of joint applicants all must sign.)

Date

Please send details to:

Surname (Mr/Mrs/Ms)

Forename(s)

Address

County

Postcode

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For a minimum of £25 per month you can now save into any of the Schroder range of UK and International Unit Trusts.

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£25 a month for the past 10 years (£3,000)
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Name

Address

Postcode

Information required ☐ INCOME ☐ GROWTH ☐ Postcode

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UNIT TRUSTS • LIFE ASSURANCE • PENSIONS • ASSET MANAGEMENT

PROFIT FROM A NEW INVESTMENT PARTNERSHIP

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FAMILY MONEY 17

Abbey set for pensions boom

"I was going to put the money in the building society for the grandchildren, but then my son-in-law, who works for Abbey Life, said why didn't I buy some Abbey shares?" said the lady in the office. Applying for a share in the rapidly expanding national pension scheme, with every one from office cleaners to security staff convinced that this is a sure way of making money.

It has been in recent months - and Abbey Life looks equally

attractive at 180p a share when the market is generally agreed that the shares are worth at least 200p.

Abbey, along with other life offices, is likely to be one of the major beneficiaries of the shake-up in pensions proposed by the Social Services Secretary, Norman Fowler. If employers are obliged to contribute at least 2 per cent of earnings to a personal pension plan, Abbey, along with other insurers, will undoubtedly pick up some of this money - estimated to be around £4 billion a year - into the pensions market.

ITT, the parent company, is offering 48.2 per cent of Abbey - 135 million shares at 180p each which values the company at £504 million.

Application forms and details of the offer are in the quality newspapers. Employees of Abbey Life get preferential application forms but disappointingly, the Stock Exchange has refused to let Abbey offer similar terms to policyholders.

During the past few years Abbey has been expanding rapidly, and has been catching up its biggest competitor, Hambro Life. In 1984, Abbey was third in the new business league table, beaten only by Legal and General and the Prudential Group.

Completed application forms with cheque attached must arrive no later than 10 am on Wednesday, June 12. If you want to be certain that your form arrives on time, it might be safer not to rely on the post.

Calling all BT shareholders

British Telecom shareholders should all have received their notification of the second call for cash of 40p per share. They have until June 24 to pay but it would be unwise to wait until the last moment - if the money is not received in time the shares will be confiscated and the shareholder will receive just the 50p original purchase price, not the current market price.

If you cannot meet the cash call, you should have little trouble borrowing from the bank provided you are prepared to lodge the shares as security.

Round-up of rates

Banks
Current account - no interest paid. Deposit accounts - seven days, notice required for withdrawals. Barclays 7.25 per cent, Lloyds 7 per cent, NatWest 7.125 per cent, Midland 7 per cent, National Girobank 7 per cent. Fixed term deposits: £10,000-£24,999, 1 month 8.875 per cent, 3 months 8.75 per cent, 6 months 8.375 per cent, National Westminster: 1 month 8.503 per cent, 3 months 8.409 per cent, 6 months 8.129 per cent, Midland Bank. Other banks may differ.

Fund	MONEY FUNDS	Net	GNAR	Telephone
Aiken Hume	9.25	-	01 838 8070	
8 of Scotland	9.00	9.38	01 838 8080	
Midland High Int	9.02	9.38	01 582 2777	
Openwater Money	9.00	9.30	07 42 20993	
Account	8.97	9.17	01 236 3362	
over £10,000	9.05	9.27	0709 66968	
S & P Cash	9.00	9.40	0709 66968	
Schroder Money	9.04	9.42	0709 66968	
over £10,000	9.22	9.63	0709 66968	
Tullet & Pleyell	9.27	9.63	01 238 0882	
T & P 7 day	9.27	9.63	01 238 0882	
Tyndal 7 day	9.25	9.57	0272 70241	
Tyndal 1 day	9.24	9.56	0272 70241	
UOI 7 day	9.15	-	01 838 4681	
Western Trust	9.11	9.50	0752 261181	
Handerson Money	9.00	9.38	01 838 5757	
Account	9.00	9.38	01 838 5757	
M & G Cash	9.16	9.56	01 838 5488	
HGC Trust 7 day	9.24	9.56	01 238 8381	
CMAT - Composite Net Annual Rate	9.15	-	01 838 4681	

National Savings Bank
Ordinary accounts - interest 6 per cent on £500 minimum on deposit for whole of 1985, otherwise 3 per cent. Investment Account - 12.75 per cent interest paid without deduction of tax, one month notice of withdrawal, maximum investment £50,000.

National Savings Income Bond
Min. investment £2,000 - max. £50,000. Interest - 13.25 per cent variable at six weeks notice paid monthly without deduction of tax. Repayment at 3 months notice. Penalties in first year.

National Savings 2nd index-linked certificates
Maximum investment £10,000, excluding holdings of other issues. Return tax-free and linked to changes in the retail price index. Supplement of 0.25 per cent paid monthly up to October 1985 paid to new investors; existing holders receive a 3.0 per cent supplement between October 1984 and October 1985 4 per cent bonus if held full five years to maturity. Further 4 per cent after 10 years. Value of Retirement Issue Certificate purchased in May 1980, £155.87 including bonus and supplement. March RPI: 366.1.

(The new RPI figures for 1985 are not announced until the third week of the following month.)

National Savings Certificates
30th issue. Return totally free of income and capital gains tax, equivalent to an annual interest rate over the five-year term of 8.85 per cent, maximum investment £5,000.

National Savings Yearly Plan
A one year regular savings plan converting into four-year savings certificates. Minimum £20, Maximum £100 a month. Return over five years 9.26 per cent - tax free.

National Savings Deposit Bond
Minimum investment £100 maximum £50,000. Interest 13.25 per cent variable at six weeks notice credited annually without deduction of tax. Repayment at three months notice. Half interest only paid on bonds repaid during first year.

Local authority yearling bonds
12 months fixed rate investments interest 12.25 per cent basic rate tax deducted at source (can be reclaimed by non-taxpayer), minimum investment £1,000, purchased through stockbroker or bank.

Guaranteed Income Bonds
Return paid net of basic rate tax, higher rate taxpayers may have a further liability on maturity. 1 yr Credit & Commerce (underwritten by New Direction Finance) 9 per cent; 2 yrs Liberty Life 9.25 per cent; 3 yrs General Portfolio & Credit and Commerce 9.1 per cent; 4 yrs Continental Life 9.8 per cent; 5 yrs credit & commerce (underwritten by New Direction Finance) 9.3 per cent.

Local authority town hall bonds
Fixed term, fixed rate investments, interest quoted gross (basic rate tax deducted at source reclaimable by non-taxpayers). 1 yr Leicester, Minimum sum £500 10.875 per cent; 2/3 yrs Kirkleas 11.25 per cent; minimum £500; 4 yrs Wigan 11.25 per cent; minimum £100; 5 yrs Bournemouth, 11.25 per cent, minimum £500; 6 yrs Cornwall, 11 per cent; minimum £500; 7 yrs Carlisle, 11.25 per cent; minimum £1,000; 8/9/10 yrs Worthing 11.25 per cent; minimum £500.

Further details available from Chartered Institute of Public Finance & Accountancy, Loans Bureau (638 6361 between 10am and 2.30pm) see also on Prestel no 24008.

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Do not complete this coupon unless you are looking for an actively managed Unit Trust with a higher level of risk than usual.

To: John Govett Unit Management Limited, Winchester House, 77 London Wall, London EC2N 1DH. Please tell me more about Govett U.K. Special Opportunities Fund.

Name: _____

Address: _____

My usual investment adviser is: _____

John Govett Unit Management Limited

72/5



Port of London Authority



Summary of Accounts for the year ended 31st December 1984

GROUP PROFIT AND LOSS ACCOUNT		GROUP BALANCE SHEET	
1984	1983	1984	1983
£m	£m	£m	£m
TURNOVER	72.5	61.7	62.9
OPERATING EXPENDITURE	(58.8)	(61.7)	8.1
GROSS PROFIT	13.7	12.6	71.6
Administrative Expenses	(9.7)	(10.2)	11.5
Investment Income	1.2	0.3	14.4
PROFIT BEFORE INTEREST	5.2	2.7	82.5
Interest	(4.6)	(4.8)	86.0
PROFIT/LOSS	0.6	(1.5)	84.7
BEFORE TAXATION	0.6	(1.5)	16.1
Taxation Credit/(Charge)	-	-	16.7
PROFIT/LOSS AFTER TAXATION	0.6	(1.5)	3.4
Profit/(Loss) attributable to Minority Interest	-	-	(30.6)
PROFIT/LOSS FOR THE YEAR	0.6	(1.5)	0.1
			82.5
			86.0
			84.7
			16.1
			16.7
			3.4
			(30.6)
			0.1
			82.5
			86.0

22nd April, 1985
Sir BRIAN KELLET Chairman
J.N. BLACK Deputy Chairman & Director of Finance
T.R. MACMASTER Director of Finance
Published by the Port of London Authority under Section 8(3) of the Port of London Act 1968

The above is an extract from the published Accounts of the Port of London Authority for the year ended 31st December, 1984 which have been delivered to The Secretary of State for Transport. The audit report contained in the published Accounts includes a qualification, the main substance of which concerns the financial assistance provided by Government for severance to registered and non-registered employees. G.E. Evans, Secretary of the Port of London Authority, Letter 10th House, Tilbury Dock, Essex, RM11 1TH. Price £2.00

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TENNIS

McEnroe's poetry pales in comparison with Wilander's limped prose

From Rex Bellamy, Tennis Correspondent, Paris

Jimmy Connors and John McEnroe could not win a set between them in the singles semi-finals of the French championships.

Connors, who has never reached a final, was beaten 6-2, 6-3, 6-1 by Ivan Lendl, the holder, in an hour and 58 minutes. McEnroe, runner-up last year, was defeated 6-1, 7-5, 7-5 by the 1982 champion, Mats Wilander, in two hours and 40 minutes.

In the third set McEnroe led 5-1, but two points, and angrily smashed a racket on the ground.

For 30 years no player from the United States has mastered this supreme test of men's tennis on European shale courts. Lendl and Wilander have met here twice, each winning once. Martina Navratilova, who played Chris Lloyd in the women's final, could become the first player since Margaret Court, in 1964, to win all three championships. Her doubles partners are Pamela Shriver and Heinz Gundhardt.

The day was windy, cold and dreary. Nor did the first match provide much to warm the blood.

In five consecutive matches with Lendl on three different surfaces, Connors has won only one set. "I just don't have the time to prepare for the French," Connors said later. "And I don't change my game with the conditions. That's my fault."

This was Wilander's best performance since he won the Australian championship last December. He played the important points better than McEnroe did. Wilander began and ended the match with an authority that was awesome: first a run of seven consecutive games and then, ultimately, a

run of six. In the first set McEnroe scored only 10 points. At the heart of the match McEnroe was dream and nightmare in turn. Taking the ball early, he hit some backhands - mostly cross-court - that challenged belief. His swift anticipation and reactions, his restlessly adventurous spirit repeatedly transformed defence into attack. But his was a fragile beauty that did not impress Wilander, a nimble counter-puncher who was always at his best when clouds were gathering.

McEnroe had eight break points in the second set but won none of them. At times he waxed garrulous. Once he made quite a long walk to ask a French film actor (in the fourth row of an open-air stadium) to "put out that stupid cigar". More relevantly, McEnroe's impatient insistence on attack led him into much lunging gasping extemporization - and inevitable technical or tactical errors. The prose-writer was in better form than the poet.

Man's singles: Lendl (CZ) to J Connors (US), 6-2, 6-3, 6-1; Wilander (SWE) to J McEnroe (US), 6-1, 7-5, 7-5.

Women's doubles: Navratilova and P Shriver (US) to B Nagendra and A White (US), 6-3, 6-4; Kohde-Kisil and H Mandlik (CZ) to J Burgh (US) and A Tjander (NED), 6-4, 7-6.

Mixed doubles: Navratilova and J Burgh (US) to S Golea and D Pope (FRG), 6-4, 6-1.

Women's singles: Lendl (CZ) to J Connors (US), 6-2, 6-3, 6-1; Wilander (SWE) to J McEnroe (US), 6-1, 7-5, 7-5.

Women's doubles: Navratilova and P Shriver (US) to B Nagendra and A White (US), 6-3, 6-4; Kohde-Kisil and H Mandlik (CZ) to J Burgh (US) and A Tjander (NED), 6-4, 7-6.

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Mixed doubles: Navratilova and J Burgh (US) to S Golea and D Pope (FRG), 6-4, 6-1.

After morning rain the conditions were slow. That helped Lendl and, later, Wilander. Lendl said that his court suited him more than that of Connors, who hit lower and closer to the lines.

"The way he plays," Lendl said, "He is going to miss more than I do." Lendl was the stronger and tidier. For most of the match, he pounded the ball back and defied Connors to do the same or better. But Connors could not slug it out from the back of the court and his ground strokes were seldom penetrating enough to justify an advance to the net. Connors never had a break point.

Except for a few volleys, drop shots and lobs, the rallies were monotonous. That could not be said of the dazzling duel between McEnroe and Wilander. On the one hand was McEnroe's erratic, petulant brilliance; and on the other Wilander's unforgiving composure and refusal to live beyond his means. Wilander never tried to match McEnroe's gift for improvised splendour.

This was Wilander's best performance since he won the Australian championship last December. He played the important points better than McEnroe did. Wilander began and ended the match with an authority that was awesome: first a run of seven consecutive games and then, ultimately, a

run of six. In the first set McEnroe scored only 10 points. At the heart of the match McEnroe was dream and nightmare in turn. Taking the ball early, he hit some backhands - mostly cross-court - that challenged belief. His swift anticipation and reactions, his restlessly adventurous spirit repeatedly transformed defence into attack. But his was a fragile beauty that did not impress Wilander, a nimble counter-puncher who was always at his best when clouds were gathering.

McEnroe had eight break points in the second set but won none of them. At times he waxed garrulous. Once he made quite a long walk to ask a French film actor (in the fourth row of an open-air stadium) to "put out that stupid cigar". More relevantly, McEnroe's impatient insistence on attack led him into much lunging gasping extemporization - and inevitable technical or tactical errors. The prose-writer was in better form than the poet.

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Determination: Wilander en route to victory yesterday

Croft aims to emulate Jones

By David Powell

Graf, the No 1 seed, will not concern the locals here - and Miss Croft is one of them, living just three miles from the road.

The speed of Miss Croft's quarter-final victory, which took 29 minutes, made her match the shortest of the week. Miss Mesker, of the United States, 6-3, 7-6.

In the other match, Ricardo Acuna, of Chile, beat Marcel Freeman, of the United States, 6-3, 6-0, 6-4.

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McLean shrugs off a seven to share lead

By Mitchell Platts

Michael McLean refused to turn a drama into a crisis at Woburn Golf and Country Club yesterday. A seven at the first hole, the product of a misfiring of his club, should have left him licking his wounds, but he courageously recovered by picking together a 68 for a share of the first-round lead in the Dunhill British Masters.

McLean's experience at the opening hole, a relatively innocuous 385 yards par four, began with a drive but he was in a tree. He bravely selected a five-iron for his recovery but succeeded only in squaring the ball deeper into the rough. His third finished in a bunker, his next over the green, and after taking a drop under penalty, he finally found the sanctuary of the putting surface with his sixth shot.

What happened next almost certainly transformed McLean's day. He gave the putt of fully 20 yards a thought - not surprising in the circumstances - but the ball, to his delight disappeared into the hole.

Thereafter, McLean was a model of consistency. He holed from 108 and 158 for two at the short second and 28th holes respectively and collected five birdies in an excellent second round of 68. It was a performance which smashed a number of expectations - and it was not even his best.

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Wolves under scrutiny

By David Powell

The Football League is sending two investigators to Molineux to check the facts of Wolverhampton's crisis. The League's management committee are concerned that the club will not be able to meet their financial obligations next season.

The investigation will be conducted by the Doncaster chairman, Ian Jones, who is a solicitor, and by the Hull director, Chris Needler, an accountant. They will report to the league management committee meeting on June 28.

"Our prime concern is to see that Wolves meet all their obligations next season," a League spokesman said. "It is necessary to see exactly what the Wolves' financial position is and from that judge their viability as a football club."

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also on page 25

TRAVEL

Edited by Shona Crawford Poole

Around the world in thrifty ways: Budget breaks from Manhattan to Menorca that won't burn a hole in your pocket

Late search for a spot in the sun

Low-cost holidays in high season may seem an impossible combination, but there are exceptions. Anyone looking now for an inexpensive peak period holiday will find a range of choices in the spots not already bagged by early bookers. It is going to be hard to find a place in the sun if your choice is the Greek Islands, Yugoslavia or Portugal's Algarve coast. Even the Atlantic coast of France, a popular area for family camping holidays, is heavily booked in July and August.

None the less, setting a price limit of £200, I came up with the following examples of high season holidays. One week in August at the Hotel Santa Monica, at Punta Prima, Menorca, with Thomas Cook for £193, includes flights, transfers and half board.

Horizon's Pricebreakers scheme offers similar possibilities but on different conditions. A booking determines the departure and destination airports, the accommodation standard and meal arrangements. On arrival the company tells the client which resort and hotel or

apartment has been allocated. With this degree of flexibility Horizon offers seven nights half board in a two star hotel on the Costa Dorada, Spain, for £198 in early July.

On Italy's Adriatic Riviera, Horizon has one week half board holidays in two star hotels for £199 with mid and late July departures.

With Thomas Holidays £197 will stretch to a two week full-board holiday on the Costa Dorada under the company's Price Breaker programme. This price is available on late June and early July departures.

If £200 is a self-catering holiday is the budget limit, a wide choice of two-week breaks can be found. Suggestions include 14 nights at the Casa Luis apartments in Santa Eulalia, Ibiza for £188 with Thomas Cook in August. In Menorca Horizon offers a fortnight's self-catering at £194.

If a week's holiday for £100 or less sounds too good to be true, consider the possibilities offered by the Helpful Holiday Agency, specialists in cottages in the West Country.

Reverend one of the finest examples of medieval Devon longhouses on Dartmoor. It is about a mile from Chagford, sleeps seven and costs £193 a week in July and August - that is just £27.50 a week each. And not all the Helpful Holiday Agency's inexpensive properties sleep large numbers. Cottages for two at £90 a week in July of August can be found too. One, at a hamlet called Black Dog, about 10 miles from Tiverton in Devon, is in farmland.

Shona Crawford Poole
Thomas Cook Holidays: 0733 63200; Horizon Pricebreakers: 021-643 2727; Thomas Holidays: 01-387 5521; Helpful Holiday Agency: 06473 3593.

If you fancy covering a specific area then look for one of the increasingly popular regional airpases. For example,

West Coast airlines PSA and Air Cal give you 30 days' complete freedom of their networks for just £151 each. While over on the East Coast, New York Air's £141 deal lets you cover tourist destinations like New York, Boston, Washington, New Orleans and Florida.

In fact the most rewarding aspect is that you effectively become your own travel agent. The airline gives you a booklet of flight coupons enabling you to book your flights as and when you want, when the booklet runs out, you are given another.

Most other airlines are less generous with their more restricted airpass deals which are in the form of coupons. Each coupon gives one confirmed flight per destination either direct or via a connecting point, in which case one coupon covers two flights. With this method you choose your route and the number of flights and pay accordingly.

The major airlines such as American, United or TWA have the most expensive airpases but they also have widespread networks with plenty of non-stop flights, so you can cover ground quickly. Airpases from the smaller carriers often work out to be better value only so long as you can fit in with their flight schedules; this often means having to change planes and travel via circuitous routings.

Other points to remember. Depending on the airline you have between seven and 90 days to use your airpass. Some companies impose a surcharge during the summer peak while others have blackout dates at holiday times - check before you book. To study all the possibilities it is essential to obtain timetables and route maps. All the airlines mentioned here have offices in the

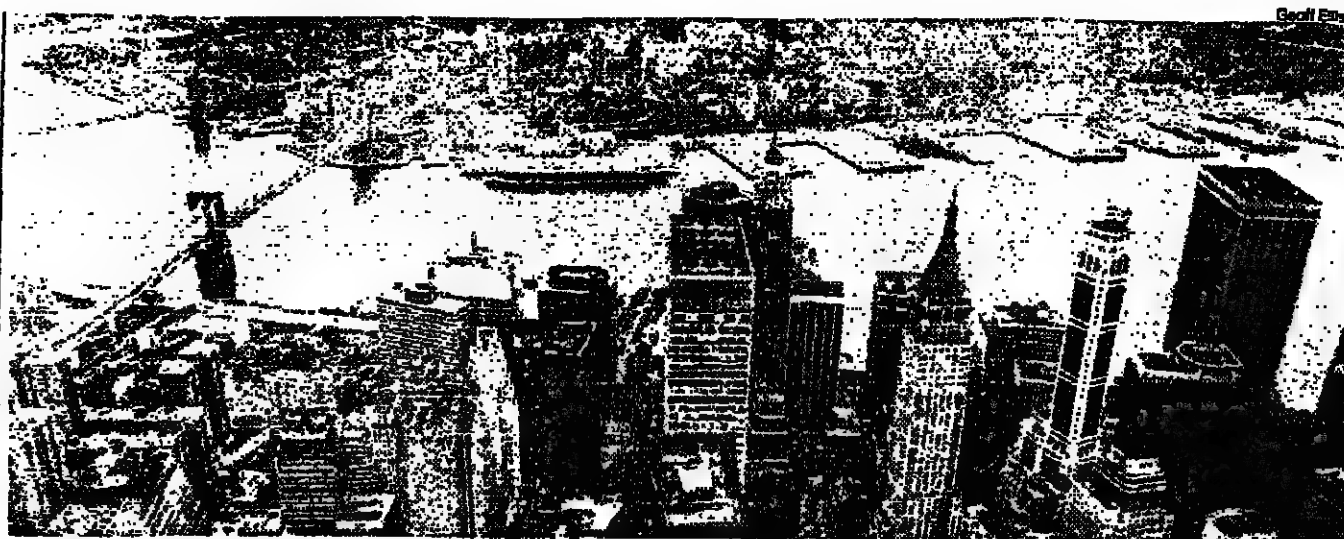
UK and remember that you must buy your airpass before you leave the UK.

Here are some suggestions to narrow your choice:

- For East Coast coverage: TWA, US Air, Piedmont or New York Air.
- For West Coast coverage: consider the passes of PSA or Air Cal.
- Best value for a simple coast-to-coast, border-to-border routing is Ozark's three-flight pass. For example, £215 takes you New York-San Diego-St. Louis-Atlanta-New York.
- Best value for extensive travel: unlimited passes offered by Northwest or Republic.
- For covering long distances in a short time, consider American, United, TWA, Pan Am and other major airlines.
- For coast-to-coast travel if you have time: US Air, Continental, Western or Piedmont.

Canadian airpases are more limited in scope. There are only three options: Air Canada, CP Air and regional carrier Pacific Western. The first two fly coast-to-coast with transborder flights to the USA, while Pacific Western flies extensively within western Canada and as far east as Ontario. Its £195 four-flight pass would take you Vancouver-Calgary-Winnipeg-Edmonton-Vancouver.

Alex McWhirter
The author is Travel Editor of Business Traveller.



Ahead for heights: The East River, Brooklyn Bridge and Long Island from the top of the World Trade Center

B and B with Uncle Sam



Bed and Breakfast in Manhattan? But where among the skyscrapers do you find the welcoming B&B signs, the mummy landladies in print frocks, the comfy semis by the sea and the reassuringly "real English" bacon, sausage, eggs, toast and jam?

Quite simply, you don't. What you do find - both here and throughout the United States - is a unique, rapidly growing and typically American style of B&B.

Welcoming signs are noticeable by their absence: in skyscraper-dominated central cities they are obviously impractical; elsewhere they are shunned for lowering the tone of the neighbourhood or for attracting the wrong kind of "guests".

Here mummy landladies have often been transformed into writers, actresses, bankers, psychiatrists and even opera singers who take in guests for fun, to fill up rooms vacated by divorced husbands or by grown-up children, to help promote their cities or areas - and for extra income.

In New York City the beds they offer may be in chic penthouses by the East or Hudson Rivers, fashionable Greenwich Village walk-ups, SoHo artists' lofts or Victorian mansions in Brooklyn Heights. Elsewhere B&Bs can be found in major cities such as Boston, Chicago, Atlanta, Denver and San Francisco; in mountain, ski, desert and beach resorts; in some of British Colonial America's most historic towns and in romantic Southern mansions, townhouses or plantations.

Breakfast may be buffet, do-it-yourself or served in considerable style, say on a magnolia-shaded terrace in Natchez, Mississippi, or on a roof terrace overlooking San Francisco Bay. The menu could well be "real English" or something relatively exotic: pancakes and maple syrup in New England; cream cheese, bagels and lox in Manhattan or watermelon, eggs, grits, hash browns and ham in the South.

Only one thing is predictable on both sides of the Atlantic. B & B is good value for money when compared to hotel or motel accommodation.

How do you find these gems? You contact the state or local tourist board for the area you wish to visit, purchase one of the numerous regional or national B & B guide books, or perhaps best of all, contact a B & B reservations service recommended by the appropriate tourist board.

New York City has at least two reservations agencies: Urban Ventures and The Bed and Breakfast Group (New Yorkers at Home) Inc. Urban Ventures alone represents some 500 properties with prices ranging from \$23-\$30 (£18-£23.35), single; \$32-\$75 (£24.50-£59), double, often including private baths. By comparison, SoHo New York hotels offer nothing less than \$50 per night, single.

Among the selections are "an enormous SoHo loft owned by an artist who does museum-quality tapestries", a 21st-floor West 87th Street apartment shared with an actress and two

cats, and even a whole penthouse apartment in the midst of the Lincoln Center area.

We choose a spacious first floor apartment in the East 80s. Our room was attractive with private bath; breakfast included a choice of coffee or tea, cereal, English muffins or croissants and fresh fruit or juice and evening cocktails were served on the patio.

A divorcée with a daughter away in boarding school, our hostess had taken in guests not modicum, their listings can make fascinating reading.

For instance, The Bed and Breakfast Group (New Yorkers at Home) lists one B & B owned by a pediatric nurse and computer salesman (both ski and white water enthusiasts) which includes a jacuzzi and an upper bedroom reached by a captain's ladder. Another, near Lincoln Center, invites you to share television (after a long day sightseeing) with a "lovely Romanian Israeli widow" who speaks five languages. And a third, featuring an indoor pool, is reached by the Roosevelt Island aerial tramway.

"It's always such a pleasure to have British guests," enthused one of the hostesses. "For even though they began 'Bed and Breakfast' they always seem to find it so fascinating here!"

No wonder, for where in Britain would a B & B offer grins for breakfast, dry martinis for tea, a shared dip in the family jacuzzi or indeed an evening of television with a lovely, multi-lingual New York Romanian Israeli widow?

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TRAVEL NOTES

For further information about New York B & B contact the State of New York Division of Tourism, 25 Bedford Square, London, WC1B 3PL. (Tel: 01-492 7581). Urban Ventures Inc. is at P.O. Box 426, New York, N.Y. 10024 (212-594-5630) and The B & B Group (New Yorkers at Home) Inc. is at 301 East 60th Street, N.Y. 10022 (212-388-7010). Bed and Breakfast National Network is at P.O. Box 162, Orlando, Pennsylvania, 18075 (212-885-0091).

Many of the B & B reservations services are interested in matching up compatible people and ambitions as in providing guests with suitable overnight accom-

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modation. Their listings can make fascinating reading.

French leave on a few francs a day



Yes, France on £10 a day is entirely possible, and with room for gluttony and indulgence, as I know from three months on the road. True, this budget assumes a lot of hitch-hiking, walking or cycling, but that need not be a hardship. The motorist of course would have to add the running costs of the car, but he does enjoy the advantage of greater mobility and the ability to carry more camping equipment peacefully, which if you are two or more and do your own cooking greatly reduces expenditure on food.

Don't try to cover huge distances. Keep away from main roads and cities. Choose a small area to explore and don't be in a hurry. Who minds spending a whole day travelling 30 miles in the Dordogne or Pays Basque? If no car pass, take a nap in the shade or dangle your toes in the stream. You learn far more moving slowly in a limited area than ever you do watching the trucks roar by some Spaghetti Junction, as so many young travellers do. Internationals too should beware of parking tickets from city to city. You may make £600-worth of journeys in a month, but what have you seen?

Who minds spending a whole day in the Dordogne?

Practically every town and village in France has one or more camp sites, often in the prettiest locations. Campings municipaux are the cheapest at about 5fr per adult and 2.50fr the tent (5fr more for a car). Run by the local councils, they provide hot showers at no extra charge and are always adequately clean. In the more expensive sites you pay for amenities of no interest to the bird of passage. No New Camp on private property without asking: the consequences could be dire.

Another form of cheap accommodation available in the country are Gites d'étapes (hikers' hostels) at 30fr, located in villages on the long-distance (GR) hiking trails. Anyone can use them. They are marked on the large scale maps, but tourist offices will tell you where they are.

Numerous hotels have rooms in the 50-65fr range. In towns they are generally concentrated near the railway stations. As the price is usually the same for one or two people, for couples they are an attractive alternative to Youth Hostels, which currently charge 26fr per person plus breakfast (8fr). In many towns you can also put up at the *maison de jeunesse* (Youth Hostels) for about 35fr.

Foyers de Jeunes Travailleurs/Travailleurs for about 35fr.

So let's say 10fr for a night's camping, which leaves 100fr for food and extras. I spent 10-15fr on breakfast: coffee, a couple of croissants or bread, butter and jam. It is no good hankering after bacon and eggs; you have to go native.

At lunchtime I picnicked, for not more than 20fr, mostly

buying just enough for one meal. No one grumbles at you for buying small quantities. Half a *baguette* costs a little more than a franc, a tomato and some fruit (a couple of peaches, an orange) 5 or 6fr. Buy in the markets whenever possible and buy what is in full season.

A quarter kilo of cheese, enough for two picnics, costs 10-12fr: a small *saucisson*, enough for four picnics, about 17fr. Its advantage is that it keeps. Camembert and cousins, on the other hand, do not. Better to buy hard cheeses, Emmenthal and the numerous varieties of *tomme*.

In the evenings I indulged myself. It is never hard to find restaurants with four-course menus between 40 and 55fr. They are seldom short of satisfying and sometimes excellent. Be wary of wine, though. It is usually extra. If you can't get a *picoté* - a quarter of half litre jug of *ordinaire* - it is best to abstain; even a half-bottle of indifferent plonk will set you back 20fr or so. Brasseries are a good alternative to restaurants.

My food bill could easily be cut to leave money for the odd bus or hotel. Cooking for yourself is the cheapest option. Youth hostels and *gites d'étapes* have cooking facilities and

many youth hostels provide good meals for about 28fr. Most charcuteries and supermarkets sell excellent take-away: *saucis* from 25-40fr a kilo, stuffed tomatoes, *pauella*, *poulet basquaise* (half a chicken) for 21fr. I found I could have a blow-out for around 35fr. And there are always affordable luxuries like half a dozen oysters for 4fr on the Atlantic coast or a *coquille St Jacques* for 10fr, so you don't feel you are missing out on the joys of French cuisine.

My last piece of advice would be to avoid the peak holiday period from mid-July to mid-August. Camp sites are crowded; youth hostels can be full. Prices are high, lifts are harder to get and local people are too busy ringing the till to talk to you.

Tim Salmon

Paris Poster

For a free copy of an attractive 55cm x 50cm poster together with our brochure on individual inclusive holidays to this beautiful city, write to: The Off Ltd, 2a Chancery Lane, London SW1X 7BQ.

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World Cruise Brochure from CTC Ltd, 1 Regent Street, London, SW1Y 4AN. Tel: 01-690 5933. Or contact your travel agent.

TRAVEL NOTES

Special travel packages to the mid-Wales region are being laid on by British Rail and National Express this summer.

British Rail offers return travel to the area plus eight days' unlimited travel in mid-Wales by bus, coach and rail - including the area's narrow-gauge steam railways - from £30. Similar packages from National Express cost from £28.50 for eight days or £36 for 15 days.

The Mid-Wales Development Board is also offering visitors a booklet of vouchers giving discounts on visitor attractions, available from the board at Ladywell House, Newtown, Powys SY16 1JB (0686 26965).

On the house

Lunn Poly customers who book a June holiday at a selection of hotels operated by the *Iberotel* group in mainland Spain, the Balearics and the Canaries will qualify for vouchers worth about £9 per person per week which can be used to help pay their drinks bill.

Take in a tattoo

Contiki, which specializes in touring holidays for the 18-35 age group, is putting on a series of budget-price short breaks taking in special events like the Edinburgh Tattoo and the Munich beer festival in September. The four-day Edinburgh tour in August costs £82. A nine-day tour to Munich is priced at £99. Information from Contiki on 01-637 2121.

Double time in Germany

Longship Holidays, operated by the Danish Shipping line DFDS Seaways, is offering special prices for short breaks at two holidays centres in Germany for departures up to June 25. Prices start at £50 for a four-night holiday with two nights on board the Harwich-Hamburg ferry and two nights at either the Gartow or Glücksburg holiday centres. A six-night holiday costs from £70. There is a £25 reduction for children under 16, while cars go free.

Philip Ray

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SHOPPING

By Beryl Downing

GOOD BUYS

The name's the game

They will be naming names in Blenheim Street next week. Phillips are auctioning an interesting collection of art nouveau objects and jewellery - and the most important consideration will be the designers' names.

"We spend ages trying to find out who makes a piece, or even if it can be attributed to someone," says Keith Baker, head of the art nouveau department. "It was a period when designers were very important and a name makes a lot of difference to the price."

A very functional, silver-plated toast rack, for instance, which looks art deco or even 1960s, but in fact is a very avant-garde 1870s piece, will probably reach £1,200 because it was made by Christopher Dresser. Josef Hoffmann's painted, metal flower vase with a blue and white design, Charles Rennie Mackintosh's watercolour of a modernist and Henry Van de Velde's tortoiseshell-handled

caviar knife will also be in the £1,000 class. Caranques, too, will attract serious collectors. There is a splendid Clarice Cliff jug painted with stylized trees and hills, estimated at £600-£800 and a Bernard Moore ruby red flambé jardinière painted with herons at the same estimate. Doullon is becoming popular with American collectors - partly because it is named and documented. If it is "in the book", at least you know what you are getting however ugly it may be, and this does sometimes apply to character jugs of which they are particularly fond. Those in the sale include some unusual items. George Robey, with a distinctly beery nose, will probably make £80 to £100 and Mephistopheles, leaning wickedly on one side and suddenly downcast on the other, may reach £1,000. Not everything is in the hundreds. Among the less expensive items is a charming pair of hand-painted Doullon talen vase by Mary Denley estimated to bring £80 to £120 (one is illustrated), a Lalique bowl with stylized leaf forms £80 to £100 and a selection of figurines from 1840.

The sale is on Thursday from 11am at Phillips, 7 Blenheim Street, London W1. Viewing - Tues, Wed, 8.30am-4pm.



Sale selection: Doullon talen vase, and head and shoulders of George Robey figure

Spectacular opportunity

"Prices are bound to rise" was the cry when the new regulations governing opticians came into force in April. In fact the opposite has happened. Last week I had a pair of spectacles made up for less than I have ever paid - £11.50. The frames were free.

Now you and I know that nothing in life is free, so the price has to be absorbed somewhere. The way this new company, Spectacles, is doing it is by volume sales. They buy ends of ranges, seconds or perfect frames in bulk from Hong Kong, Europe and America and have hundreds to choose from. You can walk in with a pair of spectacles or your nose or prescription in your hand and they will copy the lenses in an hour to fit any frame you choose.

Mine were straightforward and so cost the minimum price. A tint would have cost another 25p, plastic lenses are from £16.50 and bifocals or complicated prescriptions would be up to £50 a pair. Free replacement is guaranteed of Spectacles frames broken or damaged within one year.

Stephen Gould, the managing director, has been a dispensing optician since 1967 and his enterprising attitude to selling spectacles has caused a bruise or two with the General Optical Council. They are not even likely to approve of the name of his new shops as they are not fond of jokes. But in spite of such a stuffy attitude, two Spectacles shops opened last week at the Riverside

Centre, Lewisham and 49 High Road, Wood Green. In addition, branches in Hounslow, Bromley and Uxbridge will open by the end of June, more are planned for central London by the end of the year and 20 throughout the country within 18 months.

All will be staffed by qualified dispensing opticians. You will not be able to get an eye test, but this is still free at any optician and you are entitled to take your prescription away with you. With luck, the type of operation will be the answer to the existence of non-qualified people selling spectacles, which could be a result of the new laws. In a recently publicized case "off the peg" reading glasses were offered for £15 - more than the Spectacles's custom made lenses.

"I believe it is not a good idea to allow non-qualified people to dispense spectacles," says Stephen Gould. "People should have their eyes tested every one or two years, but many have left it for four or five because the cost of frames was so prohibitive."

"Our audience allows those options who don't want the hassle of selling frames to get on with the prescription side, like doctors. Several have said they would like to open up next door to us - we sell the frames and do the advertising, they stick to the medical side."

"Things have to change. It's a business doesn't change in five years you are doing something wrong. Our next move may be to open free-standing superstores specializing in optics with eye examinations franchised to self-employed optician options. Say 8,000 square feet with a car park."

One thing is for sure, Myopia is not one of Stephen Gould's problems.

Crafty looks at the Arabs

The Middle East is giving both an economic boost and artistic inspiration to a resurgent section of British industry

A glittering Arabian palace and a rural Oxfordshire barn have about as much in common as Joan Collins and Little Dorrit. But on either side of the geographical gulf, both have been helping some terminally ill British crafts to a full recovery. The Middle Eastern market is an extremely demanding one, but it offers rich pickings to those companies who take the trouble to understand it. Among them are Blanchards, the Sloane Street interior designers, who since their foundation in 1972 have made such a success of their overseas commissions that this month they will be going public.

Before they reached that peak they had a fairly rocky climb. Their budding business nearly foundered when a large Portuguese venture collapsed in the 1974 revolution. They also suffered from a gradual decline of Sloane Street between 1975 and 1980 when many traders went out of business.

In 1981 the area started to recover and empty shops were taken over by fashionable names. Blanchards, too, flourished, and they are now dealing in projects which average £200,000 to £300,000 and sometimes reach several millions.

"Most people in the Middle East don't want to become involved with who is going to fix the plumbing," says Alexander Aldbrook, managing director of Blanchards. "They are looking for a company that will stick to an agreed price - if problems arise that's your responsibility - and to an agreed completion date."

"They are unique in not only seeking the best but in being prepared to pay for it. They have had a bad press in this country, but you have to go back to the Medics to find anything like the resurgence of craftsmanship which they have brought about."

Notable among these crafts are fibrous plaster mouldings, gilding and decorative mirror-work - all dying skills 15 years ago.

Plasterers, for instance, had a bad time from the 1940s to 1960s, when people were ripping out cornices and covering everything with hardboard.

The nostalgic 1970s decided that anything old was better than everything new, and authentic restoration was the interior designer's creed. New companies like Hayles & Howe, ornamental plasterers, began to train a second generation of craftsmen.

Much of their work is for houses and flats - the restoration of a cornice, for instance, in



Steps to success: Philippa Kain, of Hayles & Howe, (right) Jacqueline Horsford gilds furniture

an average room which will cost about £500. But their connection with Blanchards and the Arab countries has brought not only more elaborate commissions, but new skills.

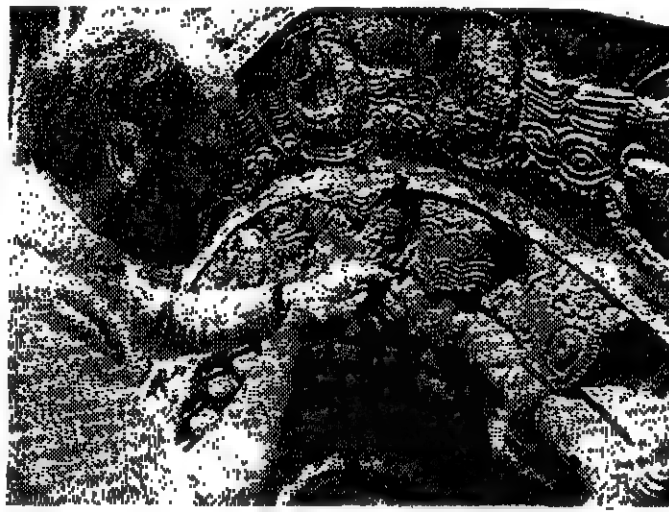
"It would be very boring simply to do reproductions all the time," says one of the company's partners, David Hayles. "The Arabs bring a completely different dimension to the work because we have to start from scratch, modelling and creating new designs."

"They also have a completely different tradition. Their plasterwork is not crisp and precise like an Adam ceiling but is still done in the style of the Alhambra - individual sections being full of wavy lines and mistakes, like a Persian carpet, but the whole a superb work of art. Our association with them has increased our craftsmen's artistic appreciation."

A family of much longer standing might also have decided had it not been for overseas commissions. T. & W. Ide was founded in 1830 "as a builder's merchant and developed into mirror specialists through the invention of glass-bending by the great-grandfather of the present chairman, Rufus Ide."

They now produce spectacular glass screens and panels for palaces in Bahrain and hotels in Sri Lanka while the glass industry has shrunk round them until only about one third of its craftsmen are left.

Jacqueline Horsford, on the contrary, has recently taken on an apprentice to help her with the increasing amount of gilding



Sure touch: Michael Eastham, conservator of monuments.

work. It is a slow, meticulous craft which was dying out because no one could afford to give it the necessary time.

Now it is in great demand in the restoration of mouldings in Arab palaces and in the re-gilding of furniture.

A lot of small studios like ours are being given our bread and butter by such commissions, which allows us to take on 16- to 21-year-old apprentices," she says. "Without an up-and-coming generation of craftsmen the skills would die out completely."

Employing young people by keeping the crafts alive is also a by-product of Village Enterprise in Oxfordshire. In 1983 the craftspeople of five adjoining villages held an open week to show that the community spirit



The few women Master Saddlers in the country.

Also at Home Farm is Michael Eastham, who is a conservator of monuments and sculpture. His work has included the renovation of all the casts for the Ruskin Gallery in Sheffield.

All sorts of materials come under his expert eye - sandstone, limestone, marble and alabaster, plaster, wood, and bronze - and he undertakes work for collectors of small sculptures as well as for museums. His work is rather too rarefied to be augmented by the Village Enterprise scheme, but he says, "People see us as an entertainment and the open week does spread the gospel."

As understanding is half-way to appreciation a craftsman can hardly ask for more, for there can be no more irritating question when you have whittled away several weeks of your life than "Why does it cost so much?"

Village Enterprise has now become a regular June fixture and last week attracted 10,000 visitors.

Sally Gault is one of the specialists who occupy the refurbished barns of Home Farm, Ardington. Five years ago after starting her own saddlery business she already has one Youth Opportunity apprentice and in September will be taking on another.

The workshop specializes in driving harness and made-to-measure bridles. Two years ago Sally won a prize for her harness in a competition run by the Worshipful Company of Coachmakers and Coach Harnessmakers and became one of

DESIGN FILE

Modern market

A new-style market in Edinburgh was this week awarded the £1,000 prize given by the National Association of Shopfitters to encourage good design.

The Waverley Market is in a unique position next to Waverley Station and the North British Hotel. The view across the valley is protected by an Act of Parliament of 1816 which imposed a height restriction above the station.

An underground produce market in Victorian times, the site became an eyesore when the market was demolished to make a car park. Now the new market is a landscaped plaza outside, and with only flagpoles and granite pinnacles breaking the height limit, the views across the valley are preserved.

Inside the market takes the form of a series of galleries, lit from above through glass roofs. There are no "anchor stores", which normally feature in modern shopping developments, but instead a high proportion of space is devoted to food outlets and small, high-grade shops.

A kit of parts was used for the shop fronts to allow individual identity while the overall design concept. The whole, designed by Building Design Partnership, Glasgow, was described by one of the judges - Jane Fraser, head of Industrial Design at the Design Council - as "an essay in professionalism".

CONSUMER NEWS

Shattering reports

Anyone thinking of buying a gas cooker with a glass lid should be aware that some are potentially dangerous, warns the Consumer Safety Unit of the Department of Trade and Industry.

The unit has received several reports of glass lids shattering when being closed inadvertently over a lit burner or even by coming into contact with the edge of a hot pan on the hob.

Any glass lidded cooker (not to be confused with ceramic hobs) should have four features: a cut-off device to turn off the gas when the lid is lowered; a gap at the hinge side of the lid so that pans in use do not touch the lid when it is upright; a toughened glass to British Standard 3193; a mechanism to prevent the lid from falling.

The Consumers' Association, which has been campaigning for years for increased safety measures for such cookers, also recommends that a top limit of 70°C should be set for the metal fronts and sides of cookers below the hob and 90°C for glass viewing panels.

Anyone who owns a glass-topped cooker which does not have the recommended features is advised by the DTI Safety Unit to take great care to turn off all burners before lowering the lid, but those who have seen the horrifying pictures of shattering glass shown on BBC's *Breakfast Time* might consider it better to get rid of such cookers as soon as possible.

Craft PARTICULAR
The light, crisp, pale sherry from Cune.

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DRINK

Fruits of a Bordeaux miracle

A miracle took place in Bordeaux in 1978. Perhaps not quite in the same league as the leaves and fruit but for the Bordeaux wine trade a remarkable event none the less. With so many millions of francs tied up in the wine business, every movement of the vine is monitored by the trade with a passionate and, often to an outsider, all too lenient devotion. Yet right from the beginning of the 1978 growing season even the Bordelais were struggling to find a good word for the year.

To start with, 1977 had been a difficult year when many vines had suffered frost damage and all through the early part of 1978 there had been no restorative warmth. Spring was late too and when it eventually did come it brought little but cold, wet weather which set the vines back further still. Amid growing Bordeaux concern the flowering took place at long last around June 10 - about two weeks later than usual - in equally cold, unpleasant conditions.

The 1978 summer continued its inclement course and by the middle of August the wine men reckoned the vintage was three weeks behind schedule and even later than the disastrous 1977 vintage. It was then, when almost everyone had given up hope, that the miracle happened - the sun came out and it continued to be hot and sunny right through to the inevitably late harvest which began on October 9. And apart from a beneficial bout or two of rain in September, the months leading up to the harvest were the driest the Bordelais had seen in 20 years.

The grapes too were picked in perfect condition, unusual for such a late harvest. And when the average-sized crop of 1978 red wines were finally assessed the following spring, everyone agreed that those properties who had waited until the grapes were fully ripe and picked late had made wines that had enough colour, fruit, tannin, body and acidity to make a good, if not great, vintage.

In retrospect the miracle last-minute vintage of 1978 was thought both by the Bordelais and the British to be one of the top three vintages of the 1970s alongside 1970 and 1975. But given such a difficult growing season no one was quite certain

DRINK NOTES

The 1978 clarets are still available in merchants' lists and the following all have a good selection: Adams, Sole Bay Brewery, Southwold, Suffolk; Corney & Barrow, 12 Helmet Row, London EC1; Tanners, 28 Wyle Cop, Shrewsbury; Lay & Wheeler, 6 Culver Street West, Colchester, Essex.

how the 1978s would develop or quite when they would be ready for drinking. Following on from last year's successful 1975 Bordeaux tasting, Sotheby's felt it was time to take a look at the '78s.

This excellently organized event took place over two days and I attended all four sessions amounting to some 93 wines. All clarets were tasted blind and at the first morning session we tasted the wines from the communes of St Julien and Pauillac. Although some good St Julien wines had been made, particularly Langou-Barton with its mature cedary-spice and the refined, elegant Brainsard-Ducru, it was mostly a disappointing commune and even Ducru-Beaucailou did not show well.

Pauillac was just the reverse and had produced a magnificent range of wines from Les Portes de Latour's mature, truffley fruit through to Grand-Puy-Lacoste's big blackcurrant wine up towards the greats of Latour's massive, chunky, cassi-like '78 and Mouton-Rothschild's refined peppermint-cedary wine.

Session two tackled Margaux and the Haut-Médoc and from an impressive line-up of favourites were La Lagune's fine flowery '78, Prieuré-Lichine's big beefy wine followed by the inexpensive Malescot. Saint-Exupéry's charming richness and Rausan-Ségla's fragrant cedary wine. However the star turns of Margaux not surprisingly were Palmer's glorious rich, refined taste and to a lesser extent Margaux's restrained cedary elegance. By comparison the Graves were disappointing although I enjoyed La Mission-Haut-Brion's ripe style in preference to Haut-Brion's distinctive and unusual character.

GUERNSEY SURF SWEATERS

These stylish pullovers are perfect as extra warmth on summer evenings, as well as being invaluable for many outdoor sports such as sailing and hiking.

Made in Guernsey from cream coloured pure new wool, the garments were originally made to ensure the well being of seafarers from the English Channel to Newfoundland. They are made up in a distinctive basketweave design and styled with ribbing around the crew neck, cuffs and hem.

Suitable for men and women, the jumpers will retain their warmth and appearance for many years.

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THE TIMES

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Paperbacks

Perfection is in the love of the classics

The Greek Experience by G. M. Bowra (Widenfeld & Nicolson, £7.95)

Sir Maurice Bowra was notoriously more sparkling in conversation than on paper. Only the ghost of his brilliance survives. He did his writing extremely early in the morning. But he thought deeply about Greece and the Greeks, and constantly reread their writings. In his more popular works about them it was unkindly said that he wrote the same book six times.

"Ah, Maurice has written his book again." But it got better as he went on, and he distilled his wisdom, and his vast range of scholarship, into simple and sober pages that deserve to be meditated. Scholars prefer his essays and articles or his last, short book about Homer. His verse translation of Pindar is more useful than any book about that poet. But his classic statement was probably *The Greek Experience*.

He was an adventurous traveller in Greece more than 50 years ago, and a firm believer that constantly going there was an essential part of Greek scholarship. The photographs of art and archaeology that illustrated the original edition of *The Greek Experience* were an essential part of the book. As a paperback, it has lost its photographs, except for one vivid image on the cover. This



Durable: Maurice Bowra

is a hard test of his prose style, but the text does stand up on its own, and there is still no better summary in English of what the ancient Greeks were like and what they achieved, though it first appeared in 1957.

Most scholars are too fastidious to attempt this enormous, common sense task, and very few could carry it off. Sir Maurice Bowra had thought, felt and read more than most do. Old Professor Frazer once met him in the street and praised his articles, ending in German with "Perfection is in details (Goethe)." Maurice replied in Russian, "Perfection is in love, (Pushkin)." He was proud of that encounter.

This book is full of simple sentences which at first reading look like casual sayings, but

they have a durable quality. "A people gets the gods which it deserves" is a good beginning. The paragraph that follows is both true and extremely funny. His observations are never less than sharp in chapter after chapter. Yet his basic perception of Greece and the Greeks is always the same. It is very unVictorian and invigorating. He likes Greek religion for its disorganization, its "generous freedom and inclusive tolerance", and he thinks that Greek artists learnt their sense of space from the natural patterns of the Greek landscape separated by sky and sea, which "allow to each its own character". His point of view is admirably personal.

The classics have always had different things to teach to different generations. Robert Lowell observed that part of their fascination is that they can never be absorbed. For Maurice Bowra they were a liberating force, something like the Russian spring. He spoke before anyone else did of "the place given to eros, which means in the first place passionate love, but extends its meaning far beyond physical desire to many forms of intellectual and spiritual passion".

This book is not only about the classics, it is about life, and how we ought to live.

Peter Levi



Legendary inspiration: Pegasus, the winged horse on which poets rode in Greek mythology

A time when death was commonplace

Death and the Enlightenment by John McManners, (Oxford University Press, £5.95)

There is a legend that when a servant lit a torch at the bedside of the dying Voltaire, the Enlightenment opened his eyes and asked "Des flammes?" "dés?" The truth is more prosaic but equally characteristic. Having stated his belief in God to the cure, but carefully dodging the more pressing theological questions, Voltaire said simply, "Let me die in peace". Thus he settled his differences with the Church but did not entirely yield to it.

Despite its title, *Death and the Enlightenment* is by no means a gloomy book but the century in which Voltaire and his colleagues, the philosophers, were such controversial figures did have its grim side. Death from pneumonia, malaria, typhoid, typhus, dysentery and smallpox were commonplace. Buffon's calculation that half the population died before the age of eight was about right. Physicians, while recommending mercury for venereal disease and quinine for malaria, were slow to advance in a time of new ideas and continued to prescribe the more familiar old potions of powdered skull, human excrement, ground-up jewels, and fresh cow's urine. In the early 18th century hunger, cold, the fear of disease and hellfire after death were

life, but as the century unfolded it slowly shed its quasi-medieval load to make way for ideas which we can recognize as belonging to our own time. Almost imperceptibly, a secularization of thought took place which made society look to itself rather than the Church for ways to a better life.

Funerals and deathbed scenes gradually became less elaborate, and less public. Wills were seen more as legal documents than as Christian testaments and money, formerly bequeathed for personal masses, went instead to charity.

In 1769, vaccination for smallpox became officially accepted and the great improvement in municipal hygiene contributed to an astonishing population increase of 10 million by the end of the century. Another noteworthy development was the growing importance of the science of statistics. Imported from England and known as Political Arithmetic, it came to be considered a necessity "for good, certain and easy government".

Professor McManners has based his book on a wide-ranging exploration of diaries, letters, literature, ecclesiastical records, medical treatises and works by contemporary French historians.

This has resulted in a book which is a compendium of individual voices over 100 years. Laid out before us are the *bons mots*, gossip, advice, aphorisms, and statements of faith (or lack of it) of hundreds of human beings who hoped for the allotted span of 70 years but believed their chances, though improving, to be slim.

Cumulatively, the effect is as though we are overhearing the musings and murmurings of voices in another room or through a half-open door. If there is criticism to be made it is that for the general reader there are, perhaps, too many voices. Nevertheless, it must be emphasized that *Death and the Enlightenment* is a fascinating volume into archives of 18th-century France.

This remarkable century drew to a close with the extremism and bloodshed of the French Revolution. As the author says, we are still a long way from understanding the deep discontinuity between the rational scepticism of the *ancien régime* and the "lurid de-Christianization of the Terror".

Our own century has provided further testimony that we cannot yet manage our affairs. Illumination of the darker side of human nature is badly needed if we are to create the humane society which the philosophers of the Enlightenment looked forward to with such confidence.

Anne Barnes

Isabel Butterfield

Clear vision of a blind man

NON FICTION

Ved by Ved Mehta (Picador, £2.95) If you walk down Dover Street (Dover Street) with Ved Mehta, I am more likely to bump into lamp-posts and little old ladies than he is. Fate, which made him blind as an infant, has given him extraordinary sensitivity to the world of sight out here, and he has taught himself an exact and endearing voice as a writer. Nobody, not even Edward Elgar, can so transmute the everyday events of life, and, of course, the life of a little blind Indian boy is not everyday. *Ved* is the third of the series of books he is writing about himself and his family, son of *David* and *Margaret*, predecessor of *The Little Prince*, *Between the Streams* and *After the Rain*.

As I was saying by C. H. Rolph (Penguin, £2.95) Rolph is the sort of policeman who gives the force a good name. He has been scribbling for the *Police Review*, the *New Statesman*, *The Spectator* and *Punch* for 30 years, often but by no means always about police, criminal, criminological and prison matters. This is a small

selection from his journalism and the tone of voice is unmistakably humane, sensible, witty.

Letters 1951-68 by Jean Rhys, edited by Francis Wyndham and Diana Mally (Penguin, £4.95)

The Purgatory is less accessible than the *Inferno*, and less fun, dealing with the origins of sin rather than the fruits, and with theological argument more than with suffering but vivid sinners. Even Dante has difficulty in understanding what Beatrice is on about on occasions. *Musa* renders the Renaissance Italian into clear and dignified blank verse, with notes to help us climb the terraces of Mount Purgatory. I wish they could afford to print the text opposite the translation. *Puro e disposto a salire a la stelle*... Roll on, Paradise.

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Philip Howard

No refuge in withdrawal

FICTION

Offside by Gisela Elener (Virago, £3.95)

Lilo Besslein is not quite Madame Bovary, but she has some similar problems. She lives with her husband and baby daughter in middle-class, urban Germany and she is bored. She likes her daughter well enough but she does not want to devote herself wholly to motherhood and she is alienated both by her husband's expectation that she should do so, and by his competitive fatherliness. So she withdraws. Her life becomes emptier and she turns to tranquilizers. A routine job, a lover, only to find that all these refuges require her to face impossible decisions. It would be a depressing story if it were not done so coolly.

Old New York by Edith Wharton (Virago, £3.95)

In this set of four short novels, Edith Wharton writes about the rich families of New York in the 19th century. They see themselves as a sort of untitled aristocracy and adopt a strict social code in order to bolster their sense of their own superiority.

Edith Wharton is concerned with the way in which, in her world, power over money meant a stranglehold over people - and particularly women. Although she is not an outspoken feminist, in many of her descriptions of fashion and style she sees clearly the subtlety and variety of ways of keeping women firmly within a restricted social framework.

Success by Martin Amis (Penguin, £1.95)

This is a simple moral tale about two young men sharing a flat in the traditional Amis-land of Central Line London. Gregory is well off for every thing - money, good looks, sexual opportunity, exquisite taste - except any awareness of life beyond his immediate selfish little vanities.

Terry seems to have nothing. He wears horrible clothes, loses girlfriends, worries about baldness and bad breath. But he is meek enough to inherit the earth, or at least to make a bit of money and achieve his own sort of success, while Gregory slides snobbishly into breakdown. It is an older and more weary novel than *The Rachel Papers* but the same coruscating wit illumines

the dark corners of post-adolescence.

G by John Berger (Chatto, £3.95)

G is an heroic figure. Born, four years after the death of Garibaldi, to an Italian businessman and his American mistress he was then brought up by relatives on an English farm. These discordant elements in his background enable him to greet the arrival of the 20th century with a freedom from inhibition and a sexual energy which reflect many of the aspirations of that unsettled period. When a man first flies a plane across the Alps he is there to watch. When war breaks out he is in Trieste. He lives to the full, even going to his death almost as if it were another sexual experience.

When this novel won the Booker prize in 1972 it was praised for its structure, for the author's careful use of the storyteller's role. More striking now is the impressionistic quality of Berger's style which enables him to use both detail and sudden silence to convey his own particular sense of reality.

Anne Barnes

Isabel Butterfield

EATING OUT

Simplicity's singular attractions

Stan Hey extols the virtues of places that offer just one menu

The idea of dining out at an establishment offering only one menu might seem a little like playing "restaurant roulette" - the faithful chamber being filled by your least favourite dish. However, the single-menu approach is proving very popular.

From the restaurateur's point of view, it enables costs to be kept down and should allow the kitchen to concentrate its abilities. In theory, it means also that a chef will be stimulated by the challenge of creating a new menu every day. The benefits to the customer should translate accordingly.

Mr Underhill's, which is on the A140 between Ipswich and Diss, is run by a young couple, Chris and Judy Bradley, who have widespread catering experience (big hotels, fashionable London restaurants). They started with the one-menu system four years ago, as a matter of simple economics. Being a small, rural restaurant, it just could not support an extensive à la carte operation, so the Bradleys decided to make a virtue of their limitations.

Chris Bradley, the chef, is influenced mainly by the modern French masters and offers his versions of their dishes regularly.

The fixed-price dinner menu (£15.95) includes four courses, coffee and home-made petits fours. You are told what it comprises when you make a reservation.

For starters, you should expect either an imaginative soup (curried pea, calalou (spinach), iced mango and papaya) or perhaps savoury hors d'oeuvres, which are international and can embrace Japanese-style raw fillet of beef with horseradish, the Scandinavian gravad lax (marinated salmon with a mustard sauce) and the French black pudding,



boudin noir, with onions in cassis.

Our own menu began with a storming soufflé sautéed twice (once in the dish, once turned out) and served with a nicely-balanced cheese and mustard sauce. Main dishes that have proved popular include fillet of beef with a green peppercorn Béarnaise, fillet of turbot with a smoked salmon sauce, and supreme of pheasant in celery sauce.

The Bradleys have a good supplier of poultry, as our main dish, sliced supreme of duck with a light Cointreau sauce, proved. Third courses are unchanging, a smashing selection of top quality cheeses, from the shop of Shirley Webster Jones at Outon Broad in Norfolk, which are served with a massive, fresh salad.

For desserts the Hobson's Choice principle is abandoned and sorbets (apple and calva-do, poire, William, lime and avocado, for example) and ice

creams (honey and Armagnac, coffee and La Maria) are available, as well as a freshly-baked tart (lemon, lime, banana, prune and Armagnac) or perhaps the restaurant's long-standing favourite, chocolate marquis with Drambuie sauce. They provide an imaginative and reasonably-priced wine list, plus friendly but precise service.

Clarke's, a London one-menu establishment which opened recently, has a distinctly more brittle atmosphere, brought about by what seems a rather self-conscious clientele. The premises, lightly-coloured and airy, are nevertheless attractive in a summery way, and there is more than enough imagination in Sally Clarke's menus to give substance to the fashionable veneer.

Her four-course dinners, which cost just £15, are excellent value and should provide ample choice over a week. The main courses on three evenings last week were respectively, corn-fed chicken with mustard sauce and fresh pasta, char-grilled Scotch rump steak, and fish, fresh from the market and served on bed of spinach. English cheeses and puddings, and such starters as spinach-fowl paté, chilled orange and carrot soup, and marinated wild salmon with chill, should continue to draw the crowds.

Stan Hey

RESTAURANTS

Mr Underhill's, Stanham, near Sturminster, Suffolk (0449 711205). Open: Tues-Sat 7.30-9pm (lunches and parties by arrangement).
Clarke's, 124 Kensington Church Street, London W8 (01-221 9225). Open: Mon-Fri 12.30-2pm and Mon-Sat 7-10pm (approx, depending on numbers).

OUT AND ABOUT

A walk on London's wild side

Today the Ramblers' Association celebrates its 50th anniversary, so what better moment to recommend walking as an enjoyable form of exercise. And where better to do it than London, which offers an amazing variety of accessible paths.

The 160-mile path commonly known as the Thames Walk begins in Putney. It follows the River Thames through seven counties to Gloucestershire. Disused ferries make continuous walking difficult but the clear, 18-mile stretch from Putney to Hampton Court offers more changes of scene and heritage than an equivalent distance upstream, including two royal palaces and three riverside country mansions.

William the Conqueror, who built Windsor Castle on a bend in the river, also enclosed Windsor Great Park. The estate roads, mostly staked out under George III's personal supervision, are open only to horses and bicycles. This has turned the whole area into a walker's paradise where the Queen Mother's secluded royal lodge or the royal model staff village are beyond the reach of lazy tourists. Numerous paths are to be found in the vast, wooded Virginia Water, which was created in the eighteenth century to give work to the Duke of Cumberland's redundant army.

The Lee Valley Park in the north-east of London is less than 20 years old. It embraces the once-deserted land on each side of the River Lee, which now flows through peaceful water meadows. In 1665 the river

Leigh Hatts takes an historic tour around the highways and byways of the city's green belt

was the only route open to carry essential supplies into a city gripped by the Great Plague.

The parallel New River, dug in James I's reign, provided London with its only pure water supply. Both have waterside paths; the Lee's is a tow-path passing Rye House, scene of the 1683 Rye House Plot, and Waltham Abbey.

Waltham Abbey, in Essex, is the resting place of King Harold, killed in the battle of Hastings. Inside the Norman church the carol *Hark, the Herald Angels Sing* was first sung to the now-familiar Mendelssohn tune. A bus stops outside but it is possible to approach from the north after a walk across the meadows and round the monastic fish-ponds. The 20-mile-long path is remarkably well served by five stations on the Liverpool Street-Hertford line.

The countryside is also served by the Underground. The Metropolitan line, reaching into the Chilterns, is well known as one of the late Sir John Betjeman's favourites; the poet Laureate also expressed a desire to become station master of Ongar at the far eastern end of the Central line in Essex. At North Weald station

(now open only during the rush hours) the countryside runs right up to the platform; passengers can use London Transport's only new crossing to take a fine footpath up into the wood and on to the Essex Way.

Between these two lovely stations, at Greensted-juxta-Ongar, ramblers can find the world's oldest log church, which dates back to 845 and was where the Tolpuddle Martyrs sought refuge from the prejudice of Dorset. On the way back to London the line passes through Epping where the Forest is known as "London's back garden".

The Piccadilly line also ends up in the green belt. Directly opposite Oakwood station is a path which leads past a pond and into a wood in the GLC's own 360-acre country park. Trent Park is maintained in as natural a state as possible to the north, but still in London; one can stand on Enfield Chase and see only farmland owned by the GLC.

The loss of the railway from Highgate to Alexandra Palace has left the London borough of Haringey with a fine railway path now called the Parkway Walk which sweeps through N22, N10, N6, N8, N19 and N4 to make an eight-mile round walk served by the Northern and Victoria lines.

Leigh Hatts is the author of *Country Walks Around London* which gives details of more than 100 miles of paths in and around London (David & Charles, Newton Abbot, Devon, £6.95).

OUTINGS

SOUTH OF ENGLAND AGRICULTURAL SHOW: A pretty location. All classes of sheep, cattle; top class showjumping, heavy horse displays, pony club games, beagle packs, dog showjumping, parachuting, the Royal Navy window leader and most marvellous display and the Band of the Royal Marines. The Showground, Ardingly, near Haywards Heath, West Sussex. Today 9am-7.30pm. Adult £4, child £1.

BORDERS COUNTRY FAIR: Annual event featuring several country pursuits, including trout fly casting. Also dog racing, helicopter and other aerial displays, craft and trade stalls and demonstrations, floral art stands, shooting competitions. Plus walks, starting from the Visitor Centre at 2pm. Also a crèche throughout the day.

The Hinsel, Coldstream, today and tomorrow 10.30am-5pm. Adult £1.50, child under-15 free.

JUNE FLYING EVENING: Weather permitting, some of Shuttleworth Collection's oldest planes will take to the air this evening, including a Blériot XI, Avro Triplane and Bristol Boxkite. Space to picnic or there is a new restaurant. Old Warden Aerodrome, Biggleswade, Beds (076727 288). Tonight from 7pm-9pm. Car plus occupants £2, adult pedestrian £1.50, child £1.

THE PITCHFORK REBELLION CELEBRATIONS: Reenactment of the rebellion which ended 300 years ago at the bloody Battle of Sadgemoor. Hundreds of participants in period costume, parades, Morris dancers and pageants throughout today in Lyme Regis. Also starting today and continuing throughout the week, parades, pageants a "treble march" and band performances and plenty of street entertainment a few miles away in Chard.

Lyme Regis, Dorset today. Chard, Somerset, today until June 18.

VINTAGE CAR RACE MEETING: Organized by the Vintage Sports Car Club, many races between classic pre-war sports racing cars such as Bugattis, Bentleys and even a 1914 Humber. Today, practice from 9am-12pm, racing from 1pm-6.30pm. Tomorrow, a vintage bicycle race at 10.30am, concours d'elegance at 11.30am, racing from 2pm-5pm. Cutton Park, Little Budworth, Tarporey, Cheshire. Today and tomorrow. Adult £3.50, child under 18 free.

GWR 150: For broad gauge enthusiasts, a small exhibition of books, manuscripts and pictures relating to this period of the Great Western Railway. Science Museum, Imperial College Road, London SW7 (01-589 3456). Until Sept 30, Mon-Sat, 10am-5.30pm, admission free.

Judy Froshaug



Easy going: A 1929 London Transport poster

SATURDAY

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ENTERTAINMENTS

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A series of events celebrating the 25th anniversary of the ENGLISH CHAMBER ORCHESTRA and the 30th anniversary of the death of HANDEL

ST. PAUL'S CATHEDRAL
Wednesday 26 June at 7.30pm
English Chamber Orchestra, Philip Ledger conductor, John Wood organist.
WILLIAM WILLIAMS: *Symphony No. 3* (1911)
Handel: *St. Matthew Passion* (1729)
Tickets: £10.00 (incl. P.P.), £5.00 (incl. P.P.)
Box Office: 01-582 8212, CC 01-582 8213

ST. JOHN'S SMITH SQUARE
Thursday 4 July at 7.30pm
English Chamber Orchestra, John Williams conductor, John Wood organist.
Handel: *St. Matthew Passion* (1729)
Tickets: £10.00 (incl. P.P.), £5.00 (incl. P.P.)
Box Office: 01-582 8212, CC 01-582 8213

ROYAL ALBERT HALL
Friday 26 June at 7.30pm
The English Chamber Orchestra
Handel: *St. Matthew Passion* (1729)
Tickets: £10.00 (incl. P.P.), £5.00 (incl. P.P.)
Box Office: 01-582 8212, CC 01-582 8213

BARBICAN CENTRE
Saturday 7 July at 7.30pm
English Chamber Orchestra, Simon Standish conductor, John Wood organist.
Handel: *St. Matthew Passion* (1729)
Tickets: £10.00 (incl. P.P.), £5.00 (incl. P.P.)
Box Office: 01-582 8212, CC 01-582 8213

FISHMONGERS HALL
Sunday 9 July at 8.00pm
English Chamber Orchestra
Handel: *St. Matthew Passion* (1729)
Tickets: £10.00 (incl. P.P.), £5.00 (incl. P.P.)
Box Office: 01-582 8212, CC 01-582 8213

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THEATRES

ADRIAN BROWN 7.30pm
"The Lambeth Walk Musical"
"An Absurd Comedy"
"The Lambeth Walk Musical"
"An Absurd Comedy"
"The Lambeth Walk Musical"
"An Absurd Comedy"

ALBERT HALL 7.30pm
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THE WEEK AHEAD

A Falkland hero's inner battle

TELEVISION

Two years ago Q.E.D. made *Simon's War*, a film about Simon Weston, a Welsh Guardsman who had his hands and face badly burned when the Sir Galahad was attacked at Bluff Cove during the Falklands war a year earlier.

That film, shown again last Wednesday, showed how the army's medical staff reconstructed his face and how Simon survived the ordeal. On Wednesday Q.E.D. presents the film *Simon's War* (BBC2, 9.25-10.15pm) follows the rehabilitation progress of the unfortunate young man, whose psychological scars are as deep as his physical ones.

The support from the public after the first film bolstered his confidence immensely, but the realization that he will never be the same again weighs heavily on his mind. Yet his sense of humour has survived as has, less fortunately, his sense of guilt.

Simon's mother talks of how badly he treats her periodically and of his threat to commit suicide because he believes he should have died along with three of his companions.

Simon himself acknowledges his deep depressions when, in his own words "I was a swine" but with the help of the local community of Nelson, who accept him as he now faces life in a street with growing optimism, although he has still to discover what he can and cannot achieve. A moving and frank documentary about an extremely brave and resilient young man.

Channel 4 begins a four-week season about women which includes a series of interviews

by Mavis Nicholson with prominent women who have passed retirement age, but who continue to be professionally active. The first subject of *Life Experience* (Tues, 3.45-4.30pm) is Barbara Castle, who enthusiastically trots out her well-documented reminiscences of her political career and private life. Less predictable fare is promised when Irene Handl, Sylvia Scarf and Dillys Powell will talk about their lives and long careers.

Another Channel 4 series starts on Monday when Christopher Frayling, Professor of Cultural History at the Royal College of Art, begins a six-part investigation into Art of Persimmon (6.30-7pm) with a look at how a team from The Creative Business, an advertising agency, made an advert for Cinzano - the company's first commercial since the Leonard Rossiter/John Collins series.

For this, they took over a small Italian town but then discovered that their best-laid plans were scuppered by the client.

The Prince of Wales, patron of Operation Raleigh, introduces and takes part in *Nobody Said It Was Easy* (TV, 2.30-3.30pm, TVS only 3.30-4.30pm). It is the story of the venture which was suggested by Prince Charles after the success of an earlier expedition, Operation Drake. It follows the gruelling selection weekends when hopeful, enthusiastic young people are put through their paces, in order to prove their worth for a coveted three-month place in the adventure which will last for four years, during which time the Sir Walter Raleigh will have travelled 110,000 miles and visited 40 countries.

Peter Dear

The American dream that became a nightmare

FILMS ON TV

Channel 4 rushed in where Hollywood feared to tread, with the result that *El Norte*, one of the most impressive films of 1984, is being shown on television barely weeks after completing its run in the cinema (Thurs, 9.30-11.55pm).

The participation of Channel 4 in financing *El Norte* only came about when the film's originator, director Gregory Nava, and producer Anna Thomas, a husband-and-wife team who also wrote the screenplay, were unable to persuade Hollywood studio money to back the project, even though the budget was an absurdly low (for a feature film) \$1m.

The money moguls' objections were threefold: part of the

dialogue was in Spanish and would have to be sub-titled; there were no stars or even any actors anyone had heard of; and anyway who would want to watch a film about poor Guatemalan peasants? After vainly trying to persuade Nava and Thomas to cast Brooks Shields in the lead role, speaking English, Hollywood gave up and the film was produced independently. At the box-office it became the most

successful non-American speaking American film ever.

El Norte, the North, is the United States to the inhabitants of Central America. Enrique and Rosa, a young brother and sister, decide to leave their Guatemalan peasant village when their father is executed by the Army for alleged revolutionary activities. They know of the United States only through pictures in old copies of *Good Housekeeping*, and speak not a

word of English, but decide to go to the promised land.

The last part of the film, at once the most humorous and the most tragic, sees the Great American Dream through the eyes of this exploited couple. Their first experiences with the gadgetry we take for granted, such as flush toilets and washing machines, are exquisitely portrayed; but the main impact of the film lies in the uncomfortable questions it asks about American values. There is not a mention of politics, yet it is a political film, it is also an extremely moving human story, with splendid performances by Zelma Svalba Gutierrez and David Villalpando, well-known stage actors in Mexico, making their film debuts.

Marcel Berlins

Nigel Andrew

THE TIMES CHOICE

CONCERTS

ROCK & JAZZ

OPERA

ALDEBURGH FESTIVAL

WELSH NATIONAL OPERA

SCOTTISH OPERA

ROYAL OPERA

ROYAL ALBERT HALL

ROYAL ALBERT HALL

ROYAL ALBERT HALL

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ROYAL ALBERT HALL



Soldier of misfortune: Simon Weston rebuilding his life three years after the inferno on the Sir Galahad

Whispers from the Welsh hills
RADIO

A new radio play by Susan Hill is always an event, and Radio 3 have not one, but two coming up. The first, *Autumn* (tomorrow, 7.45-8.15pm) introduces us to Tom and Eva, a middle-aged couple living in the aftermath of an appalling domestic tragedy. The nature of this disaster, and the couple's strategies for surviving it, are gradually unfolded in the course of a single, long dialogue.

The radio two-hander is a familiar enough form, but Susan Hill manages it artfully and June Brown, in particular, puts in a strong performance. Bernard Hepton as Tom has a less revealing part but the play as a whole compels attention, despite some slightly stilted moments. Exactly what Susan Hill is up to in this exploration of the further shores of grief will no doubt become clear in the companion play, *Winter*, to be broadcast on June 16.

Meanwhile, in the pocket of countryside around Tenby, known as Little England Beyond Wales, the characters are at work. These local faith-healers are the subject of *Whispers to Make You Well* (Radio 4, Sunday, 8-8.30pm), a programme by Tovey Mason, who was once cured of a skin complaint by a charmer. Today, he finds they are still various afflictions and cures, and many successes. The case for and against the healers is duly ventilated in an interesting little programme.

From the Radio 4 blockbuster department this week comes *The Marriage Maze* (Thursday, 7.40-9pm), an investigation of marriage and its tendency to break down. There are documentary features, interviews, studio discussions, a phone-in on "marital strains", and even a specially commissioned Gallup report. Let us hope it is all worth its past experience suggests that a subject can easily be buried alive under this sort of treatment.

Also thinking big is *Music for the People* (Radio 4, Wednesday, 8.15-8.45pm), a 10-part history of the folk song revival, written and presented by Jim Lloyd. In the first programme he talks to a host of "folkies" including Ewan MacColl, Cyril Tawney and Ursula Vaughan-Williams, who casts interesting light on Ralph's song-collecting methods. It is all good stuff and may even do something to lower the walls of the "folk-music" ghetto.

Marcel Berlins

Nigel Andrew

THE TIMES CHOICE

CONCERTS

OCTET IN FIELDS
Today, 7.30pm, Sutton Place, near Guildford (0463 884455)
Members of the Academy of St Martin in the Fields String Octet play Dvorák's Sextet Op 48, the Sextet from Strauss's Capriccio and Mendelssohn's Octet Op 20.

VERMERE/PERHIA
Today, 8pm, The Maltings, Snape, Suffolk (0222 458211)
For the second day of the 38th Aldeburgh Festival the Vermeer Quartet presents movements from Mendelssohn's Op 81, Berg's Lyric Suite, and Murray Perahia joins in for Dvorák's Piano Quintet.

BERNSTEIN'S NO 8
Tomorrow, 8.30pm, Barbican Centre, Silk St, London EC2 (01-636 8795, credit cards 01-636 8881)
Leonard Bernstein conducts the Concertgebouw Orchestra in Mahler's Symphony No 8.

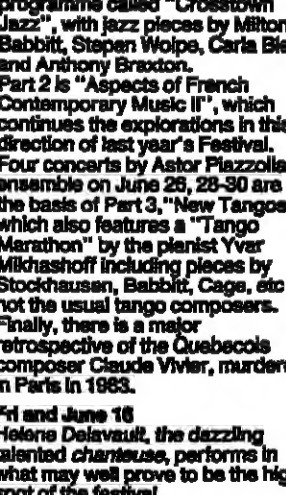
CLAUDIO ARRAU
Tomorrow, 8.30pm, Royal Festival Hall, Belvedere Rd, South Bank, London SE1 (01-628 5191, credit cards 01-628 5800)
The great pianist Claudio Arrau plays three sonatas, Beethoven's 'Appassionata' Op 57, 'Les Adieux' Op 81a, and Liszt's B minor.

SAINT-SAËNS'S 15TH
Wed, 7.30pm, St. John's, Smith Sq, London SW1 (01-222 1061)
Carter Larsen gives a piano recital to mark the 150th anniversary of the birth of Saint-Saëns and includes that worthy's *Rhapsodie d'Anvers*, *Valse Nocturne*, with some Chopin and Ravel.

MOUNTBATTEN CONCERT
Fri, 7.45pm, Barbican Centre
Sir Charles Groves conducts the ECO in a concert of Bach, Mendelssohn and Elgar works, with Andrew Gawn soloing the Bach's Piano Concerto No 1.

ALMEIDA SELECTIONS
Today to July 8, the Almeida Contemporary Music, Almeida Theatre, Almeida St, London N1 (01-359 4404)
Today, 1pm and the largest part of the Festival, 'At the Tomb of Charles Ives: A Celebration of American Experimental Music 1905-85' features the UK premieres of Ives' untitled *Six* for Piano Orchestra. A programme of Philip Glass with the world premiere of *Mishima* 10. Thurs 7pm

Virgil Thomson introduces a concert of his own music. Condon Nanorow, Morton Feldman and Frederic Rzewski will also introduce evenings of their music, and John Cage, Steve Reich, George Antheil, Charles Wuorinen and George Antheil are among the many others represented. There is also a



Linda Thompson

Tonight, Ronnie Scott's Club, 47 Frith Street, London W1 (01-439 0747)

Perfectly at home in a jazz club and assisted by an excellent five-piece band, including the former Rockpile guitarist Billy Bremner, Linda Thompson (above) deals a well-mixed repertoire ranging from a John Prine country ballad to Kate McGarrity's post-feminist 'Kiss and Say Goodbye' by way of her own infectious mainstream songs.

Kim Parker

Tonight, Ripon Express, 10 Dean Street, London W1 (01-438 8722; tomorrow (lunchtime and evening) and Tues, Bull's Head, 373 Lonsdale Road, London SW13 (01-678 5241).

None other than the daughter of Charlie Parker, Kim is a singer and will be accompanied by the quartet of the tenor saxophonist Don Larphe.

First House

Tonight, Exeter Arts Centre (0382 218188); tomorrow, Stratford-on-Avon, Stratford-on-Avon (021 455 9777)

Shortly to make their recording debut - for the ECM label, no less - this quartet features the saxophones and compositions of Ken Stubbs and the marvelous keyboard fantasies of Django Bates.

Roy Orbison

tomorrow, Ipswich Gaumont (0473 53641); Mon, Dorngate Centre, Northampton (0604 24811)

Time still sells as Roy Orbison sings for the lonely, looking just as he did almost 25 years ago.

Morrissey-Mullen

Tomorrow, Bala Cynwyd, 1 Hudson Square, London N1 (01-729 2478)

Morrissey and Mullen - respectively the tenor saxophonist Dick and the guitarist Jim - with a difference, instead of their usual funk band, they play in front of a hard-swinging jazz rhythm section.

Betty Carter

Mon to Sat, Ronnie Scott's Club, 47 Frith Street, London W1 (01-439 0747)

Without question the finest jazz singer in the world, Armstrong's vocal technique and a wild imagination are held in perfect balance by musicianship as thoroughly rounded as that of any instrumentalist you might care to name.

Concerts: Max Harrison

Rock & Jazz

Opera: Hilary Finch

Dance: John Percival

Opera

Aldeburgh Festival

Welsh National Opera

Scottish Opera

Royal Opera

Royal Albert Hall

Royal Albert Hall

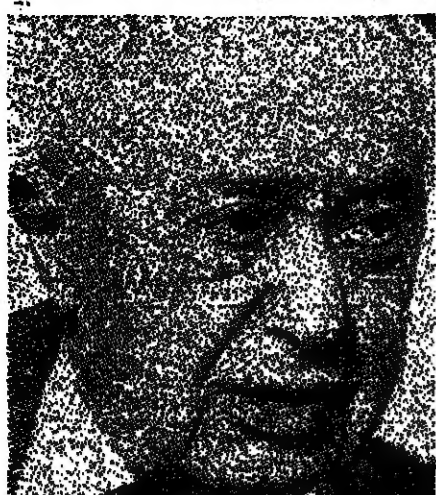
Royal Albert Hall

Royal Albert Hall

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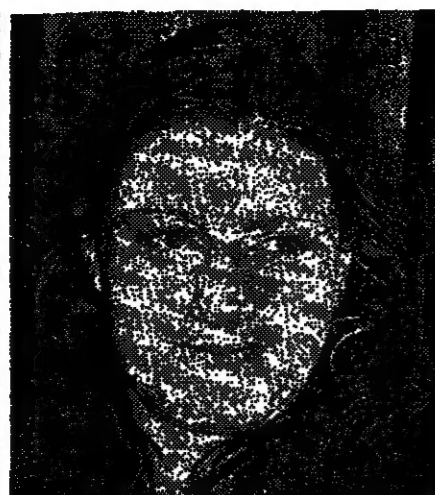
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THE WEEK AHEAD



CONCERTS

● **AT THE KEYS:** Mieczyslaw Horszowski, the Polish pianist who at the age of 93 must be one of the oldest soloists to grace a concert platform, is returning to the Edinburgh Festival for a programme of Handel, Bach, Scarlatti, Chopin and Villa-Lobos. The Matings, Snape, Suffolk. Tomorrow, 8pm (072885 3543).



RADIO

● **ON SAFARI:** Geraldine James, the battling Lady Maud of *Blot on the Landscape*, plays another redoubtable woman in *Explorers Extraordinary*. In 1882 Mary Kingsley, unmarried at 30, ventured into West Africa, surviving cannibals, crocodiles and a 15-foot plunge into a jungle trap. Radio 4, today, 3.30-4pm.



GALLERIES

● **GAD, SIR:** Colonel Blimp, David Low's sage of the Turkish bath, from the exhibition *English Caricature: 1620 to the Present Day*. All the barbed pens are here, from Hogarth, Gillray and Rowlandson to Gerald Scarle and Ralph Steadman. From Wednesday at the Victoria and Albert Museum (01-589 6371).



TELEVISION

● **MEMORY LANE:** Patrick Troughton, a versatile actor whose range has spanned Dr Who and Shakespeare, in *Long Term Memory*, a play by M. J. Read which opens BBC2's summer drama season. He plays a man who walked out on his family 21 years ago but now wants to see them again. Tuesday, 9.35-10.30pm.



FILMS

● **IN THE PINK:** Julie Walters in *She'll Be Wearing Pink Pyjamas*, her first film since *Educating Rita*. She is one of eight women running the gauntlet of rockfaces, nights in the open and aching feet on a Lake District survival course. From Friday at Classic Haymarket (01-639 1527) and Gate Bloomsbury (01-637 1177).



BOOKS

● **AMBLER'S TALES:** Eric Ambler, author of such classic spy thrillers as *The Mask of Dimitrios* and *Journey into Fear*, has written his autobiography, *Here I Lie* (Weidenfeld and Nicholson, £12.95). He reflects on his south London childhood, an early career in advertising and the frustrations of writing scripts for films.

Maestro who leads a double life

André Previn is a small man who watches you warily from beneath what remains of the last surviving Beatles haircut in show business. His voice is mid-Atlantic and his clothes are an unmistakable trans-national style (Anglais - brown houndstooth jacket with clashing blue shirt and a blotchy rather than explicitly polka-dot maroon tie. The grandees of the Pittsburgh Symphony Orchestra once quarrelled with his somewhat dodgy dress sense when he took to wearing a black tunic on the podium - but just for the moment, in London at least, he can wear what he likes.

For on June 16 the first André Previn Music Festival begins on London's South Bank with, among other events, a performance by Vladimir Ashkenazy of Previn's new Piano Concerto. Two weeks of the classics, jazz and Ravi Shankar follow, all centred on the man's taste, personality and pulling power. It is the Royal Philharmonic Orchestra's way of milking every possible publicity advantage out of the arrival of Previn as their new music director. He is, after all, the man Morecambe and Wise employed to embody a joke about the word "conductor" - the man whose name would probably be first on the popular list of maestros most people could remember.

But in the London music scene of today he almost seems too glamorous. The orchestras are all working under tighter than ever financial controls and life as a musician continues to be as grimly underpaid and overworked as ever. Previn invited one American player to come with him to London. Professionally he was thrilled, but the two thirds cut in salary meant he had to refuse.

"I don't see the world centre of music in terms of activity," explains Previn. "But you can't compare the lives of musicians here with those of players in Vienna, Boston or Berlin. Those people have contracts and

André Previn, the man with two orchestras and his own music festival, talks to Bryan Appleyard

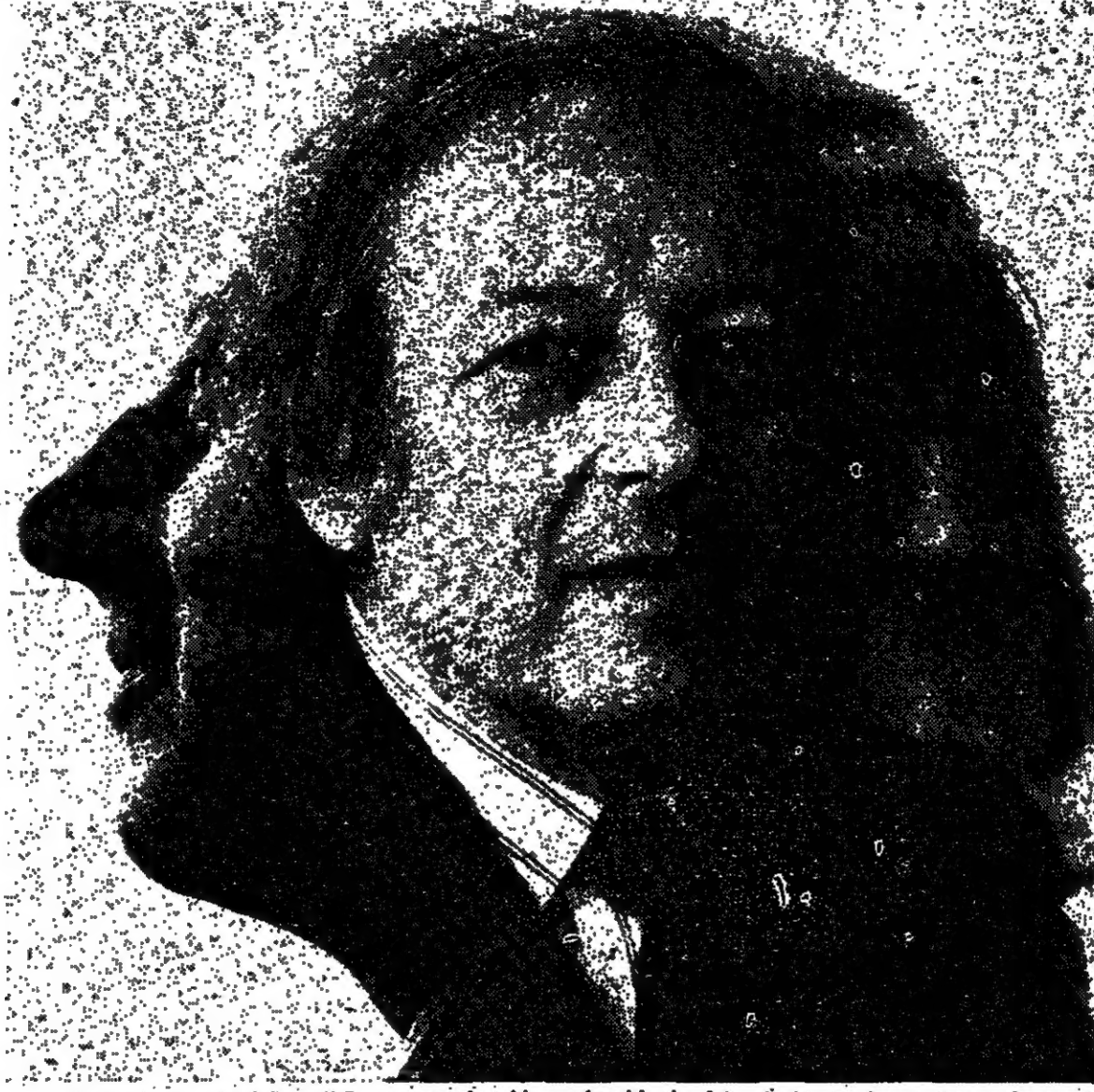
they are so well-paid that all they have to do with their lives is devote them to the orchestra. Here, just to make ends meet, they have to do films, jingles, teach and generally run around taking what they can get.

In general the playing of classical music in London is not the glittering, hand-kissing business it is in Europe or the United States. There are five orchestras for the one city as opposed to one in Pittsburgh or Los Angeles and competition is fierce. Seats are rarely sold by subscription so every ticket for every show has to be pushed as hard as possible. Empty seats are not earning money as they are in the American concert halls thanks to the social cachet of buying season tickets.

But the advantage of this is a noticeable difference in the audience. Previn is fond of quoting one conductor who said that in the United States he felt he was providing a luxury - in London music feels like a necessity.

"Over here people are always coming up to me in the street and talking about music. They watch television programmes, they go to the concerts, they buy the records and they want to talk to you about it."

From October Previn will be able to enjoy the best of both worlds as he then starts as music director of the Los Angeles Philharmonic, a task which will take 16 weeks of his year and which he is confident he can merge with the work for the RPO.



"I didn't take the LA job until I had made sure the season could be juxtaposed without short-changing either party - it can be done, although I realize I'll have to go to California the way other people go to Brighton."

Overall the two jobs represent a neat balance as the climax to his distinctly unconventional career. His classical training was followed by 10 years of fascination with jazz - originally brought on by the sound of Art Tatum playing *Sweet Lorraine*. Work in Hollywood followed, a phase which he remembers with some affection, although he did

ensure that his work with the LA Philharmonic would not oblige him to come into contact with the film world. And finally he slipped into the big classical circuit with permanent posts at Houston, the London Symphony Orchestra and Pittsburgh as well as guest performances with just about every major orchestra in the world.

As for what effect Previn's return to a permanent post will have on the London music scene, only time will tell. There is no doubt that years of relative poverty have begun to threaten its place in the international order. Most obviously, programmes

here are almost always desperately safe, in reaction to the potential dangers of risk-taking in the current climate. Previn, backed by the RPO, plans to change some of that.

"The safest repertoire in the world has not been proven to fill seats; so if you can't fill them anyway, you might as well not fill them by playing other music. I don't mean the programmes will be loaded with premieres, just music that isn't always played to death."

It is still possible to surprise an audience with a piece by Tippett. And I'm playing a new piece by Jacob Druckman, a remarkable

composer who doesn't write the kind of music you kids will whistle on the way to school. I'm not going to lay claim to an attitude like that of Pierre Boulez where I'll claim to educate the audience. I don't like all modern programmes. I don't like all anything programmes - they should just make sense musically.

Previn will not, however, be asking the RPO to take on Stockhausen - "it's because of my own miserable shortcomings, I just don't get it. Others would do a better job than me."

So London will be led gently by the hand both in the direction of so-far relatively little played French and American music and of the acceptably modern. "I just like instruments being played the way they were built - in other words scores that say break a beer bottle on the cello (I need not to do. Also when the instructions on the score are longer than the score, I tend not to be interested."

Despite the large jazz element in the first South Bank Festival, Previn is no longer involved in this form. He still takes a passionate interest in it, but has simply grown absolutely opposed to any artificial attempts to bring the two forms together.

"The greatest trumpet in the jazz world is Dizzy Gillespie. He's a friend and an idol and he was kind enough to let me know that he had written some scores he wanted to play with a full orchestra. I said no because I don't think it works. If you want to hear Dizzy for what he's great at then you must hear him alone and if you want to hear a symphony orchestra at its best then you must hear them unencumbered by an environment that's alien to them."

So there will be Druckman, Knussen and Harrison for the leading edge of the classical side and Peterson, Fitzgerald and Westbrook for jazz. All carefully separated, though united under the banner of the André Previn Music Festival. He is not about to proclaim a revolution but then the RPO is in no position to back one and the Bankers' Trust Company, which is putting up £100,000 of sponsorship for the season, is hardly likely to favour one. Instead he is offering a genial mixture of show business and contained experimentation - a little test for the loyal but unadventurous London audiences which, with the aid of Previn, they will probably pass.

ARTS DIARY

Speaking Bluntly

Christopher Wright, who threw top British and American art galleries into disarray last year by throwing doubt on the authenticity of their cherished exhibits, is on the warpath again. The ex-Courtauld art historian's new book, *Poussin: The Paintings* (Harlequin Books £45) is avowedly non-controversial. But it is the culmination of a rearguard action he has fought for years against his old Courtauld tutor, Anthony Blunt. The authentication expert-turned-spy was not, it seems, above denying the validity of genuine Poussin works to increase the scarcity value of his own collection, nor of accepting - from a shady Parisian agent - forged or spurious paintings he could lucratively sell to leading galleries. Wright's book, he tells me, is an attempt to set the Poussin record straight. It may cost him some friends. The National Gallery, I understand, has suggested to the education department that Wright's lecture be "given a rest" and its book store refuses to stock his contentious volumes.

On the wing

Moves are afoot to transfer Charles Sturridge's production of *The Seagull* - currently at the Oxford Playhouse - to the West End. It is not known whether John Hurt or Samantha Eggar will wish to follow, but if Samantha Eggar declines then



Redgrave and Richardson

Vanessa Redgrave is likely to replace her in the part of Arkadina. It would make a second mother-and-daughter appearance for Redgrave - having acted alongside her daughter Joely Richardson in the film *Whisper* she would this time be on stage with Joely's sister Natasha, who plays Nina.

Sitting duck

Literary sex writer Kathy Acker boasts that her apartment in New York's run-down Lower East Side has seen 13 murders. But where has she just chosen for her London home? Fashionable, up-market Barnes. "I wanted somewhere I could see the ducks on the river," she is telling friends.

● Nobel Prize winner William Golding has contributed the preface to David Bailey's book of photographs of the famous artist's work. "I'm not sure I shall ever be the same again," he writes of the book. "It will keep you awake tonight and perhaps make you feel you will stay awake forever... for the love of God and man, be angry." Published jointly by Thames and Hudson and Faber in July, the book coincides with the Band Aid concert for Sudan and all involved in its publication have given their materials and services free.

Trouble at Pit

Edward Bond's *War Plays*, an epic trilogy lasting seven hours about a nuclear holocaust, are certainly going through the wars in their previews at the Barbican's Pit. The "technical difficulties" which caused the Royal Shakespeare Company to cancel the first two previews, included Ian McDiarmid injuring his ankle. Because of this mishap, an extra character now appears on stage - a mysterious silent figure in a track suit. While McDiarmid delivers his lines, this "runner" does all his fighting and lifting of bodies for him. He was certainly not created by Bond. A member of M15 perhaps?

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THE TIMES CHOICE

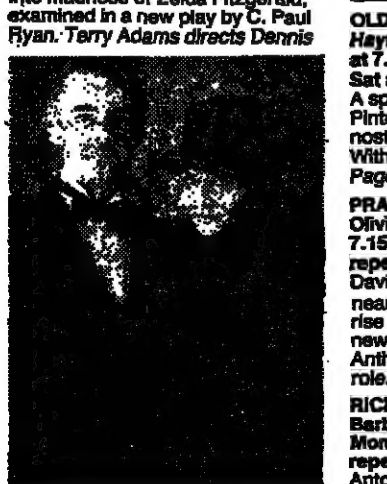
THEATRE

IN PREVIEW

GUYS AND DOLLS: Antonia Bird directs Richard Eyre's National Theatre production, first seen in 1982, of the show subtitled *A Musical Fable of Broadway*. Lulu as Miss Adelaide, Norman Rossington as Nathan Detroit, Clarke Peters as Sky Masterson. Prince of Wales Theatre, Coventry Street, London W1 (01-930 8851). Previews Thurs and Fri at 7.30pm; June 15 at 3pm, June 18 at 7.30pm. Opens June 19 at 7pm. Then Mon-Sat at 7.30pm; matinees Thurs and Sat at 3pm.

OPENINGS

LOST IN EXILE: The relationship between F. Scott Fitzgerald and Ernest Hemingway, and the decline into madness of Zelda Fitzgerald, examined in a new play by C. Paul Ryan. Terry Adams directs Dennis



Creaghan and Kate Harper (above) and Jonathan Burn. Bridge Lane Theatre, Bridge Lane, Battersea, London SW11 (01-228 8828). Opens Thurs at 8pm. Until July 6, Tues-Sat at 8pm.

CHILDREN OF A LESSER GOD: Mark Medoff's play, about a deaf girl and her relationship with a speech therapist, returns to London after a successful national tour, with Jean St Clair and Ron Alridge in the lead roles, directed by Gordon Davidson. Sadler's Wells Theatre, Rosebery Avenue, London EC1 (01-278 8816). Opens Tues at 7.30pm. Until

July 6, Mon-Sat at 7.30pm; matinees Sat at 2.30pm.

THE GREAT CAPOTE: Frederick Davies as the author and friend of Truman Capote, in a one-man show based on his "life, writings, opinions and loves". Devised by Davies and director Norma Murphy-Marlett, the show is due for a New York opening in September. Fortune Theatre, Russell Street, London WC2 (01-836 2238). Tomorrow, June 16 and 23 at 7.30pm.

THE SEVENTH JOKE: The Joys, a four-man comedy, cabaret and music group, in their latest full-length show, which has been developed on tour. Their concern is with correcting the sexist balance of much humour and tends to satirize male attitudes. Bloomsbury Theatre, 15 Gordon Street, London WC1 (01-367 9829). Opens Mon at 8pm.

SELECTED

OLD TIMES Haymarket (01-930 8822). Mon-Sat at 7.30pm; matinees Wed at 3pm, Sat at 4.30pm. A splendid revival of Harold Pinter's three-hander about shared nostalgia, reawakening old rivalries. With Michael Gambon, Nicola Pagett, Liv Ullmann.

PRAVDA Olivier (01-828 2252). Wed-Fri at 7.15pm; matinee Thurs at 2pm. In repertory David Hare and Howard Brenton's near-the-rudder account of the rise of the ruthless colonial newspaper magnate provides Anthony Hopkins with a gem of a role.

RICHARD III Haymarket (01-930 8822). Mon and Tues at 7.30pm. In repertory Anthony Sher in a mesmerizing performance as the "Cottled spider" finds able support in Patricia Routledge, Malcolm Storry and Penelope Beaumont.

OUT OF TOWN

BRISTOL: Old Vic Theatre Royal, King Street (0272 24388). Sweeney Todd, The Demon Barber of Fleet Street by Sondheim and Brian Cullis. Opens Wed at 7.15pm. Until June 22. Mon-Wed at 7.15pm, Thurs-Sat at 7.45pm; matinees Thurs (not June 13) at 3pm, Sat at 4pm. Bristol Old Vic Theatre School annual student production is a new

comedy musical version of the Victorian melodrama, directed by Christopher Denys, musical director Neil Rhodes.

WINDSOR: Theatre Royal, Thames Street (075 35 53888). The Sloane Ranger Revue by Ned Sherrin and Neil Shand, with music by Peter Greenwell and Steve Brown. Opens Tues at 8pm. Until June 23, Mon-Sat at 8pm; matinees Thurs (not June 13) at 2.30pm, Sat at 4.45pm. Drawing heavily on the researches and pronouncements of Peter York and Ann Barr, this is no less than a Seven Ages of Sloane; Sherrin directs four Henrys, four Carolines and Kevin, who is a Grockle.

FILMS

OPENINGS

THE GLENN MILLER STORY (U): Universal's sentimental biography of the famous bandleader, first released in 1954; rereleased with 18 extra minutes and a revamped



version of the original stereo soundtrack. With James Stewart (above) and June Allyson; directed by Anthony Mann. From Fri at the Screen on the Hill (01-435 3366).

A VIEW TO A KILL (PG): James Bond and a shapely American geologist fight the mad schemes of an industrialist bent on controlling the world's microchip industry. The 18th Bond adventure, with thrashbare ingredients and the usual glossy surface. Directed by

BOOKINGS

FIRST CHANCE

OPEN AIR CONCERTS: Lakeside symphonies, including a Russian Night withournemouth Symphony Orchestra. Music from Stage and Screen with the Royal Philharmonic, plus Kenwood Proms. Sat at 8pm, starting tonight, until Aug. At Kenwood House, Hampstead Lane, London NW3. Music at Crystal Palace, London SE19, includes a Trumpet Carnival with the Philharmonic Orchestra. Film and TV Spectacular with the National Philharmonic, Steel Orchestra Spectacular with fireworks and Caribbean dance. Sun at 8pm, June 23 until Aug. Tickets bookable in advance. Royal Festival Hall, South Bank, London SE1 (01-928 3191).

DUCHESS OF MALPI: First production of the Ian McKellen and Edward Petherbridge National Theatre group, with Eleanor Bron, Roy Kinnear, Sheila Hancock. Opens July 5. Previews from June 28. Box Office, National Theatre, South Bank, London SE1 9PX (01-928 2252).

YORK EARLY MUSIC FESTIVAL: Booking now open for festival, with concerts by Pro Cantione Antiqua, Salomon String Quartet, Baroque dance workshop, medieval drama, lectures, and 18th-century cricket match. July 12-21. Box Office, The Red House, Duncrobes Place, York (0904 21222).

POETS LAUREATE: Series of six weekly lectures in which leading academics and writers discuss the laureateship and the poetry and personalities of its holders, from John Dryden to Ted Hughes. Wed at 7.30pm, June 12-July 17. Enrolment, £12. Poets Laureate Course, Poetry Society, 21 Earls Court Square, London SW5 (01-575 2551).

LOUIS KENTNER: Two concerts to mark 80th birthday of the pianist, who will play Yehudi Menuhin and Doree Fitzgerald. Tickets available for a buffet reception with the artists at July 11 concert. Second concert, July 15. South Bank Concert Hall, London SE1 (01-928 3191, booking), (01-928 3002, information), (01-928 8800, credit card).

John Glen; with Roger Moore, Christopher Walken, Tanya Roberts. From Thurs at the Odeon, Leicester Square (01-930 8111).

SILVER CITY (15): The experiences of Polish immigrants in post-war Australia - a half-squandered on a routine love story. The first feature of director Sophie Turdewicz, with Gosia Dobrowolska, Ivar Kants and Anna Jemison. From Thurs at the Chelsea Cinema (01-351 3742). Screen on Baker Street (01-935 2772).

SELECTED

WITNESS (15) Plaza (01-437 1234). Detective Harrison Ford opens a hornet's nest of police corruption and hides out with the Amish religious community, where his key child witness lives. Excitingly directed by Peter Weir, an Australian making his first Hollywood film. With Kelly McGillis and Lukas Haas, as the child.

THE BREAKFAST CLUB (15) Plaza (01-437 1234). Five motley high school students

discover common bonds while spending Saturday in detention. Agreeably modest and well acted comedy from writer-director John Hughes, specialist in teenage topics. With Emilio Estevez, Anthony Michael Hall, Judd Nelson.

A LOVE IN GERMANY (15) Chelsea Cinema (01-351 3742), until Wed. Camden Palace (01-485 2443). Andrzej Pazda's most recent film. Hanna Schygulla plays the married woman in love with a Polish POW.

PHOTOGRAPHY

BRADFORD BOUNTY National Museum of Photography, Princes' View, Bradford, West Yorkshire (0274 727488). Daily 11am-5pm. Exhibitions on show until June 16 include *A Fair Day*, beautiful sensitive photographs by Martin Parr of life in the West of Ireland, and *Delius*, photographs and other exhibits surrounding the life and times of Frederick Delius. Also until June 23, *A Vision Exchanged*, amateur photography from the 1850s, and *Edward Steichen*, a wonderful selection of portraits originally taken for *Vogue* and *Vanity Fair* during the 1920s and '30s.

SPORTS PHOTOGRAPHER OF THE YEAR Shugborough Hall, Shugborough Estate, Milford, Staffs. (0583 981888) June 25-July 31, Tues-Fri 10.30am-5.30pm, Sat-Sun 2-5.30pm. I recently incorrectly listed this exhibition as being at the National Museum of Photography. Apologies to all concerned. Black and white photography including work from Eamonn McCabe, Chris Smith and Chris Cole.

GALLERIES

OPENINGS

ANCIENT CHINESE BRONZES: They may look ancient, but they are not. The one chance to see extraordinary reproductions of 32 bronzes from the Palace Museum at Peking, cast at the Morris Singer foundry in England - a case of East-West cooperation between the Chinese Ministry of Culture and Bowater. National Museum of Wales, Cathays Park Cardiff (0222 397951). From Fri until Sept 8.

Tues-Sat 10am-5pm, Sun 2.30-5pm.

PATRICK PROCTOR: First major exhibition of prints (dated 1859-86) by the watercolourist and oil painter. Includes subtle, translucent aquatints from China, where he was the first European artist to visit since the Cultural Revolution. Birmingham Museum and Art Gallery, Chamberlain Square, Birmingham (021 235 2069). From today until July 21, Mon-Sat 10am-5pm, Sun 2-5pm.

SELECTED

BARRY FLANAGAN: Waddington Galleries, 34 Cork Street, London W1 (01-437 8811). Until June 22, Mon-Fri 10am-5pm, Sat 10am-1pm.



BRITISH ART SHOW: Southampton City Art Gallery, Civic Centre Southampton (0703-832277). Until July 7, Tues-Fri 10am-5pm, Sat 10am-4pm, Sun 2-5pm. Closed Mon. Last stop for the Arts Council's caravanserai of work by 82 contemporary artists.

Theatre: Tony Patrick and Martin Cropper; Films: Geoff Brown; Galleries: Sarah Jane Checkland; Photography: Michael Young; Bookings: Anne Whitehouse